

Political - 1915

Elections

# NA'L COMMITTEE

# PLAN APPROVED

*The new York  
Twenty-two States, with 290*

**Votes in Electoral Col-  
lege, Ratify Plan**

# HAVE LESS DELEGATES

**Basis of Representation in Next  
Republican National Conven-  
tion to be Changed—Southern  
Delegates to be Reduced.**

# STATEMENT BY SECRETARY

**James B. Reynolds, Secretary of Com-  
mittee, Makes the Announcement and  
Cites Figures Showing that Republican  
Vote Was Larger than Democratic.**

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—In a statement issued February 1 by James B. Reynolds, secretary of the Republican National Committee, it is announced that states representing 290 votes in the Electoral College had approved the new plan of representation in the next Republican National Convention. This is some twenty-five more votes than are necessary under the conditions made by the national committee.

The states that ratified the plan and the electoral votes they represent are as follows:

**Arkansas, 9; California, 13; Col-  
orado, 6; Connecticut, 7; Idaho, 4;  
Illinois, 29; Indiana, 15; Maine, 6;  
Massachusetts, 18; Michigan, 15;  
Missouri, 18; New Jersey, 14; New  
York, 45; North Carolina, 12; Ohio,  
24; Oklahoma, 10; Rhode Island, 5;  
South Carolina, 9; Tennessee, 12;  
Vermont, 4; Washington, 7; West  
Virginia, 8.**

The statement of Mr. Reynolds adds that several other States were in favor

of the plan, but held no State conven-

tion during 1914.

The plan will be put into effect when the committee meets to arrange for the next national convention.

Secretary Reynolds' statement says that it was decided at a meeting of the committee in Washington in December, 1913, that the basis of representation should be changed if Republican State conventions in States representing a majority of the votes in the Electoral College, which would be equivalent to the majority of delegates in the national convention, should authorize the change. At that time the following resolution was passed:

## Provisions of the Plan.

"Confident that the action of this committee, representing, as it does, the practically unanimous sentiment of the Republican voters of the various States, will be ratified and be made effective;

"Be it Resolved, That this committee shall issue the call for delegates to the national convention, to be held in the year 1916, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President, in accordance with the following basis of representation:

"Each State shall be entitled in such convention to four delegates-at-large; "two additional delegates-at-large for each Representative-at-large in Congress elected from any State entitled to one or more additional Representatives in Congress under the apportionment made in accordance with the last census, but in which State no new Congressional district has been provided by law; "One delegate from each Congressional district;

"An additional delegate for each Congressional district in which the vote for any Republican elector in 1908, or for the Republican nominee for Congress in 1914, shall have been not less than seven thousand five hundred (7,500):

"Provided, however, That the total number of delegates to which any State is entitled shall be chosen from the State at large if the law of the State in which the election occurs so prescribes; and

"Provided, further, That in the case of any State electing all Representatives in Congress from the State at large, such State shall be entitled to as many delegates, elected at large, as though the State were divided into separate Congressional districts."

## Increase in Republican Vote.

The Republican party at the recent election polled 6,915,270 votes, the Democratic party 5,752,580 votes, and the Progressives 1,474,243 votes, according to Mr. Reynolds' statement. It is asserted that the figures were compiled from the official returns. The figures are based on the results of the election for United States Senator, where these elections were held and in other States on the Congressional vote, so that the Republican National Committee believes they reflect the wishes of the voters on national issues.

A comparison with the votes cast for the candidates for President in 1912, clubs at Readville Driving Club Park when the Democratic candidate received yesterday afternoon. The audience was

6,293,019, the Progressive candidate 4,

119,507 and the Republican candidate 3,

484,956, shows that in two years the Republican party jumped from last place into first.

Boston Herald

# SEP 10 1916 M'CALL SPEAKS TO BANK MEN

## Decries Habit of Attacking Legitimate Business—Ad- dresses Negroes.

Samuel W. McCall, in his campaign for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, addressed about 100 employees of the American Trust Company, in their clubhouse at Nantasket last evening, and in the course of his defense of business and business men took a fling at Congressman Gardner and Lieut. Gov. Cushing for their attack on the United Shoe Machinery Company.

"In the eyes of some," Mr. McCall said, "business is a very bad thing and is chiefly to serve for the purposes of a punching bag for petty politicians.

## Use Business as Bogy."

"When one wants to score especially upon a political antagonist he follows the very ancient political device of seizing upon some great business concern and using it for the purposes of a bogy, either to show his own particular virtue or the great wickedness of his adversary. Business is the life of a commercial state and is a term expressive of the form of activity which keeps men upon the earth—not merely those who work, but those who, living upon inherited wealth, never do a day's work in their lives and some of whom speak with due contempt of business on every suitable occasion. This is true whether as when in the primitive ages the chief business of man who to range the woods in pursuit of game or as now when society is complicated and organized upon an industrial and commercial basis and our wants and forms of enterprise are multiplied a thousand fold.

"The state should encourage in every proper way enterprise, industry and honesty among its people. To do otherwise is to act to their general detriment. As I have previously said, business is entitled to a square deal from the state and a square deal it shall have from me, whether it shall support me for office or not. I do not care how industriously men pursue their callings if only they pursue them honestly."

## Addresses Negroes.

Mr. McCall also delivered an address at the outing of the Appomattox Club

much interested in his narrative of how he was able to frustrate the insertion of the "Jim Crow" amendment to the famous Hepburn railroad bill, which would have affected Negroes all over the United States.

Mr. McCall said that in the closing minutes of the passage of the bill his attention was called by a deputation of Negroes of nation-wide fame to the "Jim Crow" amendment which had been hidden away in the bill. As a result of their protests he took the matter up with Congressman Hepburn, who was a colleague of his in Congress for nearly a score of years, and succeeded in obtaining a hearing for the Negro leaders and their friends in Congress were aroused to fight against the amendment. The result was, Mr. McCall said, that the "Jim Crow" provision was stricken out.

Mr. McCall dwelt at length on the progress of the Negro race. "Your achievements in the past 50 years," he said, "have been the most remarkable in the history of the world. And you have advanced upward in every way in a measure that has won the admiration of every race."

The speaker said that not enough has been done for the Negroes of the country, but what has been done for their welfare has been done by the Republican party.

"After the Republicans went out of power in Washington," he said, "you got an example of what the Democrats will do for you in their segregation of the Negro in Washington. Compare how the rock-ribbed Southern Democratic states treat the Negroes with the way the Republican states in New England treat you and you can draw a fair conclusion as to what the two parties will do for you in the future."

President Clifford Mason of the Appomattox Club introduced Mr. McCall. Senator Edward C. R. Bagley, of East Boston, candidate for the Republican nomination for auditor, also spoke.

Lieut.-Gov. Grafton D. Cushing and Congressman George Holden Tinkham also attended the outing.

Mr. McCall, goes to the Worcester fair today and to night will attend the outing of the Republican city committee of Cambridge at Pemberton.

## PHIL BROWN BACK IN THE SADDLE AGAIN

### Editor of the Hopkinsville (Ky.) News Re-elected Recording Secretary by Republican State Convention.

Louisville, Ky., July 2.—The recent Republican convention which met in Lexington last week elected Phil H. Brown, editor of the Saturday News, published at Hopkinsville, as its recording secretary. Mr. Brown occupied the same position in the state convention of 1912 and in the national campaign of 1912 was assistant director of publicity of the western headquarters of the Republican national committee. The race element of the Republican party in this state was otherwise generously recognized. Two vice chairmen were elected, and there was representation upon all of the committees.

# WEST VA. NEGROES PERFECT CIVIC LEAGUE

**Fred Ramer, of Martinsburg,  
Is Member of Directors.**

Seventy of West Virginia's most prominent negroes assembled at Charleston this week to perfect a permanent organization of the West Virginia Colored Civic League.

The meeting was an enthusiastic affair and addresses on the subject of civic welfare of the colored people of West Virginia were made. The principal speakers were Brown Payne, of Raleigh county; Dr. Bryant, of Huntington; and Dr. F. M. Gamble, of Charleston.

A constitution was adopted and provision was made that all local and county civic leagues would be admitted into the state organization by the payment of a regular fee and the agreement to the constitution and by-laws of the league. The following officers were elected:

President, Rev. R. V. Bryant, Huntington; vice president, Brown W. Payne, Raleigh county; general secretary, E. L. Morton, Mason county; corresponding secretary and general organizer, T. Edward Hill, McDowell county; general attorney, and assistant state organizer, J. M. Ellis, Fayette county; treasurer, Dr. F. M. Gamble, Charleston; board of directors, J. E. Parsons, McDowell county; Dr. C. A. Barrett, Cabell county; Rev. F. Herman Gow, Charleston; Fred Ramer, Berkeley county, William Turner, Ohio county, and M. T. Whitcomb, McDowell county, West Virginia who perfected at a meeting at the Brown hotel that night in which over two-thirds of all

Springfield, Ill.

BALTIMORE, MD. SUN

JUL 4 1915

## NEGRO PERSONAL LIBERTY LEAGUE

Annual Meeting of the State Organiza-  
tion to be Held Here July 5 and 6.

The original state negro Personal  
Liberty league, with headquarters in  
this city, W. T. Scott of Springfield,  
president, and L. A. Newby of Chicago  
secretary, will hold a special meeting  
in Springfield tomorrow and Tuesday  
in the colored Masonic hall on North  
Eighth street, for the transaction of  
business.

The one hundred Negro Personal  
Liberty leagues throughout the state  
will be represented. The twenty-five  
members of the executive committee  
will be in attendance. The local lea-  
gue of the city has made ample ar-  
rangements to entertain the delegates  
and visitors.

A special reception will be tendered  
the guests Tuesday evening, July 6.  
A fitting program has been arranged  
by special request, Attorney Arthur M.  
Fitzgerald will deliver the welcome ad-  
dress.

The league will convene tomorrow  
at 12 o'clock noon, president presiding,  
and will take a recess until 3 o'clock,

then repair to the big barbecue and  
picnic, where the following orators of  
the league will deliver addresses:  
Judge T. C. Graves of Cairo; L. A.  
Newby, secretary of Chicago; and Col.  
Dan Macan, organizer, of Chicago.

Judge Graves and Col. Macan will ar-  
rive at noon today. They will be the  
guests of the president, W. T. Scott.

### Emancipation Massmeeting Pledges Him Support.

William T. Warburton, candidate for  
the Republican nomination for Governor,  
was the chief speaker last night at  
the massmeeting to commemorate the  
fiftieth anniversary of the emancipation  
of the negro held at Bethel African  
Methodist Episcopal Church, Druid  
Hill avenue and Lanvale street. The  
meeting was under the auspices of the  
Negro Civic League of Baltimore.

Mr. Warburton said that since early  
manhood he had engaged in promoting  
everything for the uplift of the negro  
race, especially the conditions of negro  
schools. He had too much reverence  
for the church to talk politics, he said,  
but was proud to be a member of the  
members of the executive committee  
Republican party. Even if that party  
will be in attendance. The local lea-  
had accomplished nothing more than  
the uplift of the colored people, it would  
be enough glory for any political party,  
he said.

The Rev. James H. Robinson, col-  
ored, assured Mr. Warburton that he  
could look for the support of those  
present and of the negro press. Reso-  
lutions were adopted deplored the ab-  
sence of negroes on all coroner's juries

and the existence of so many saloons

at 12 o'clock noon, president presiding, and poolrooms in the city.

Gainer, first assistant secretary; H.  
David Murray, second assistant secre-  
tary; Hon. William Randolph Cowan,  
treasurer; James T. Brewington, Jr.,  
general organizer; Rev. H. J. Collis,  
chaplain; H. V. Champion, sergeant at

AUG 28 1915

## NEGRO CITIZENS' CLUB ENDORSES MR. MARSHALL

Colored Citizens' Club No. 1 met Fri-  
day night at its usual meeting place  
in the offices of Dr. J. P. Fowler. There  
was a large representation from each  
ward. Hon. Park Marshall was unani-  
mously endorsed for the position of  
commissioner of finance, lights and  
market house.

The meeting was addressed by H. E.  
Cole, Dr. J. D. Fowler, James Bumpous,  
J. P. Rhimes and others.

A special meeting of the local club  
is called for next Monday night at 8  
o'clock at Dr. Fowler's office, to con-  
sider a candidate for commissioner of  
fire, sprinkling and building inspection.  
An invitation is ex-  
tended to all negro  
citizens to attend, re-  
gardless of whether  
they have enrolled  
a member of  
the club or not.

### EQUALITY LEAGUE ELECTS NEW OFFICERS.

Wednesday night, April 28, at True  
Reformers' Hall, the Colored Citizens'  
Political Equality League elected the  
following officers: W. M. Wallace,  
president; W. M. Wallace, first vice-  
president; Mrs. Ada McKinley, second  
vice president; Dr. L. H. Hayland,  
third vice president; R. L. Jackson,  
fourth vice president; Mrs. Jessie F.  
Wright, fifth vice president; Mrs. Ella  
G. Berry, secretary; Mrs. Margaret

### SEGREGATION ELECTION WILL BE HELD DESPITE ALDERMEN

Failure to Make Appropriation Will  
Not Prevent Balloting, Set for  
Feb. 29.

The failure yesterday of the Board  
of Aldermen to appropriate \$73,285 for  
the special initiative election Feb. 29,  
at which the negro segregation ordi-  
nances will be submitted, will not pre-  
vent the holding of the election, City  
Counselor Daves said.

The Election Board is authorized by  
the new charter to incur the necessary  
expenses for such an election and City  
Treasurer Henry Menne is directed to  
make payment from any fund available  
at the time. The city might have to  
make a temporary loan to avoid being  
sued for the amounts.

Counselor Daves yesterday notified the  
Aldermen that he could not give them  
an opinion as to the validity of the ini-  
tiative provision in the charter, on 24  
hours' notice. He advised that it was  
the duty of the board and other city of-  
ficials to presume the validity of charter  
sections unless court decisions have in-  
vaded them.

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## COLORED POLITICIANS KICK

Protest Against Reduction of Re-  
publican Delegates From South.

Special to "The Record."

Washington, D. C., Dec. 21.—The  
colored men who always attend Repub-  
lican national conventions have protest-  
ed against the action of the committee  
in cutting down the delegates from the  
South in the recent proceedings before  
the Republican body. Prominent neg-  
roes, including Judson W. Lyons, former  
Register of the Treasury; Henry  
L. Johnson, former Recorder of Deeds  
of the District of Columbia, and Joseph  
W. Henderson, a colored editor from  
New England, have started a movement  
whose purpose will be to throw aside  
the action of the Republican commit-  
tee in reducing the number of delegates  
from the South to the next convention  
of Republicans.

Henderson, who is editor of The New  
England Torchlight, of Providence,  
R. I., has addressed a communication  
to Chairman Hilles, in which he says  
that a "nation-wide movement to carry  
the fight against reduction to the Re-  
publican national convention" has been  
started among colored Republicans in  
every section of the country.

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St. Louis Post Dispatch  
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Political - 1915

## Elections.

### THE NEED FOR ETERNAL VIGILANCE.

Even to a casual and uninterested observer the need of this race for eternal vigilance must be clear. The small and bold portion of the race who are fighting its battles against ever-increasing odds, it is day by day more imperative. Every now and then, in the executive chambers of the nation, some bill, designed further to humiliate us, crops up, the worshipped child of some Southern Congressman or Senator. Witness the bill of U. S. Representative Aswell of Louisiana, introduced to segregate colored clerks and employees in the civil service. In spite of the arguments of Representative Aswell of Louisiana and Representative Edwards of Georgia that their bills were not to discriminate against the colored race, but only "to relieve a condition and effect a separation," thinking people of both races know better. As Representative Madden of Illinois aptly said: "Separation means discrimination." Too well do we know this to be true. And the representatives from Louisiana and Georgia know it, too. But, as all other "Negro-haters," their purpose was to deceive.

"Oh, what a tangled web we weave

When first we practise to deceive."

Apparently to strengthen this "tangled web" Representative Aswell as much as announced a private interview with the Most High when he dramatically declaimed that "the Almighty by the stamp of color decreed that the Caucasian race should occupy positions of authority and control the destinies of this country." Must make the angels roar. The simple Representative from Louisiana has unwittingly supplied humor for generations yet unborn. But he has convinced none who were not anxious to be convinced.

The exponents of the Civil Service Segregation bill argue that working side by side in the departments "is not good for either race." Why not be frank about it? The South likes not to see the best colored man in a position of authority over the worst white. That is the spirit of the South! In its eyes the best colored man is not as good as the most murderous gunman of the Caucasian race. As Mr. Archibald H. Grimke, appearing before the committee for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, put it: "The fact that you attempt to keep these people down shows there is something in them that you fear."

On the committee that considered this bill, there were not wanting Southerners to remind Mr. Grimke that the South loves us and "your best friends are of the South." We know what type of colored man the South would befriend and perpetuate. That type, we thank God, is dying out. That type was absent when Trotter called on the President. We pray it will be forever absent from our ranks. As for the friendship of the South, it was duly dispelled by the words of Representative Madden that, "It comes with bad grace to have a man put his arm around your neck and tell you how much he loves you and then stick a knife under your fifth rib." That is exactly what the South has been trying to do for the last fifty years.

Now, a word about Mr. Madden of Illinois. He has proved the staunch friend of the colored race in more than one instance. We know the entire race is grateful to him for his championship of the almost discarded cause of Justice—Justice for the colored man. Representative Madden has made a noble fight for justice and fair-play in the civil service, and he has fought a mighty battle to protect the virtue of our womanhood against the evils of the anti-intermarriage law. His speeches and his arguments on both evils are the best examples of fairness and honesty that have been seen of late in either House. In saying that the colored man was as much against intermarriage as any other man could be, he spoke only the truth. In demanding that colored womanhood be protected he mirrored the stern sentiment of this race. In reminding the House of Representatives of the services of the colored soldier he issued a warning that we hope shall be heard ere too late. Representative Madden enumerated the many fields of battle on which

our blood was spilled. He showed the nation what we had done for the nation when the African Exclusion amendment to the Immigration Bill was under discussion. In every department he was our untiring champion. All honor to Representative Madden of Illinois. And may the race for which he has so nobly fought back him up by adopting a policy of eternal vigilance.

### THE NEGRO LEADING.

The State Negro Republican League, which held its meeting at Sedalia, Mo., early this week, touched some of the liveliest questions of the day; and, in the main, they all affect the Negro vitally. When the convention declared for better school facilities for Negroes in Missouri, it found itself in hearty accord with those who think for the best interest of the race. Its stand for larger opportunity, for full participation in party affairs, its protest against the Negroes of the state paying a collateral inheritance tax for the support of Missouri (state) University where no Negro can be admitted, as well as its protest against delay in opening the schools if for incorrigible girls, stamp it a gathering of men of large calibre, earnest, and of keen insight.

There is abundant evidence that the rural schools in Missouri for Negroes are largely a joke from a standpoint of educational efficiency. In fact, they are a disgrace to the state. There is no place in the state where a Negro may be taught law, medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, engineering, farming or mining at the state's expense, though the facilities for learning all these things and more are furnished to the white citizens of the state. The diverting of funds from the education of the Negro and taxing him for schools which he is not permitted to attend are outrages which must be stopped. One of the best ways to stop these outrages, as well as to obtain better facilities, is to put Negroes on school boards and in official position where they will be able to see to it that the needed improvements are made. One Negro on a school board, or in the legislature of Missouri or as assistant superintendent of schools could do more to righten conditions than a thousand on the outside. All these things were advocated.

The convention's protest against the exclusion of the Negro from party counsels is timely; likewise their endorsement of persons for official position in advance of white conventions and organizations. This time the Negro in Missouri is leading, not following.

According to reports, the convention was dominated by St. Louisans, what else could be expected of the St. Louisans who attended but this example of far-sighted, political sagacity and earnest interest in the race's welfare?

Better schools, liberally supported; Negro school officials and legislators; larger participation in party affairs; and the just distribution of educational funds, are things to be consummately desired.

A platform embracing them and demanding party support for them and endorsing the best men in the party for the head of the ticket, is broad, progressive and strong enough for every Negro Republican in Missouri to stand on.

## WANT CERTAIN STREETS PAVED

*The Journal*  
Citizens of Huntersville and Bar-  
boursville Want Main Thorough-  
fares Opened

### STREETS NOW IMPASSABLE

Certain Thoroughfares are  
Opened Whole Section Will  
Become Accessable

A petition is being circulated this week asking the city council to make an appropriation for the improvement of certain of the main thoroughfares in Huntersville and Barboursville, viz., Goff, Chapel and O'Keefe streets and Washington Ave. The petitioners recognize that at this time it is hardly expedient to ask for a general paving program that will include the entire section, and are asking for only such improvements as will give in a measure some relief from the present dangerous and intolerable conditions existing in the section of Monroe Ward referred to.

It is the opinion of the petitioners that if the streets named are improved it will be possible for residents to get in and out with their teams, that wood and coal dealers will be able to make deliveries and that in case of fire the fire fighting apparatus will be able to reach any section of the territory from either or all of the streets named.

THE SOUTH IS IN THE SADDLE AND USING HER SPURS.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, the state of Illinois paid into the Federal treasury in corporation and individual income taxes the sum of \$5,228,000, while the combined amount paid by the states of Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama was only \$3,131,400. The total appropriation for Illinois in the river and harbor bill amounts to \$734,000, while the appropriation for the states above enumerated amounts to \$7,467,150, exclusive of the money given the Mississippi river, which borders a number of them.—(From The Tribune, Jan. 20, 1915.)

Our contemporary, The Tribune, did not add in the salaries of senators, representatives and all the RED NECK janitors that have been appointed recently.

## NOT A RACE QUESTION AT ALL

From the New York World.

Delegates to the National Republican Convention to be held June 7 in calling itself the Republican party response to the call issued yesterday will be chosen on a basis of representation never before recognized in American political affairs. Until now all parties have provided that in National Conventions the number of delegates from each State should be twice the State's total representation in both Houses of Congress. Next year's Republican Convention will have four delegates from each State, doubling the number of Senators, one delegate from each Congressional district and an additional delegate for each district in which the Republican vote in 1914 exceeded 7,500.

This is the so-called "reform" that resulted from the split in the party in 1912, when Mr. Roosevelt denied the validity of a Presidential nomination secured by the votes of delegates from the Southern States. A committee of eminent lawyers, Charles B. Warren of Detroit being Chairman since the nomination of Abraham Lincoln.

If our esteemed contemporary, the New York World from which the supported by the favorable action of above editorial was taken, was not Republican Conventions in twenty-two openly supporting President Wilson States in which the chief strength of the party is to be found.

As National Conventions are laws trying to make a race issue out of unto themselves, we shall hear no the Republican National Committee's more of the legal aspects of this case action. It is not a race question at The thing is settled, and under the all, or one which should cause the new system about ninety delegates least dissatisfaction among the col will be missing from future Republi-ored voters anywhere. Every sane National Conventions, all but a man knows, or rather he should know, few of them from the South, the that the Southern Federal office few Northern absentes, singularly holder usually a delegate to National enough, being from the State of New Conventions has no business to vote York. Nobody in or out of the Re for the nomination of a candidate for publican party has ever denied that President when his fellow constitut this reduction of Southern representa-ents in the Southern State which he gations is due to the conviction that dele-represents, cannot vote to elect him. The action of the committee does not chiefly of colored men, are too easily in the least effect the colored vote controlled from Washington when in the North, East or West.—Ed.

## NEGROES INDORSE HADLEY FOR U. S. SENATE

State Republican League in Convention at Sedalia also Indorses Judge Lamb for Governor, Educational and Sociological Subjects Discussed by Noted Men, Eloquent Speeches Delivered by Greatest Orators in the State.

Sedalia, Mo., October 19.—The State Negro Republican League in session here for two days, has been a remarkable gathering of leading professional, educational, sociological, theological, commercial and political men in the state. Subjects of vital interest to everyone were discussed and many recommendations were made and resolutions drafted. The condition of Lincoln Institute was thoroughly investigated and it was resolved to demand that it be made a state university.

Referring to Lincoln Institute it was shown that the Negroes were not getting their share of the collateral inheritance tax, nor their portion of the United States agricultural fund and chairs, which the government provides. The academic standard of the school is so low that so-called graduates cannot pass the examinations provided by county and state authorities.

The deplorable condition of Negro schools in the state, particularly in the rural districts, was presented by several experienced teachers who have suffered the humiliating conditions.

The League also voted to request a Negro assistant superintendent of Missouri schools; to make an effort to have Negroes appointed on the various juries; to demand a delegate at large to the National Republican Convention and to use every effort to reduce the criminal statutes of the Negroes in the courts. Honorable J. Babcock, mayor of Sedalia, welcomed the delegates and was responded to by Attorney W. C. Hueston, of Kansas City. Music was furnished by Prof. Andra's band of boys. At

the close of the meeting, Tuesday night, the League indorsed Herbert S. Hadley for Senator, and Judge Henry Lamb for governor. The meetings were held in the council chamber of the city hall and a packed house attended the closing meeting.

The following St. Louisians were present. Reverends Abbott, Smith, Carter, Davis and Mosley; Doctors

Caston and S. T. Phillips; Attorneys Vaughn and Phillips; W. H. Fields, Chas. Turpin, Jos. P. Harris, J. H. Jones, J. H. Fluis, Lester Taylor, Edw. Staten, Wendall Gross, Clarence Flemming, D. W. Green, W. H. Banks, Wm. Mathews, Capt. Tandy and Herbert T. Meadows representing the Argus. Among the prominent delegates from other cities were Prof. J. Silas Harris and W. C. Hueston of Kansas City, Prof. Williams of Boonville, Rufus Logan and Prof. Washington, of Columbia. The important questions discussed brought forth much brilliant oratory. Especially noteworthy were the speeches of Caston, Phillips, Mathews and Vaughn, of St. Louis; Hueston and Harris, of Kansas City and Washington, of Columbia. The following officials were elected: President, Prof. J. Silas Harris; Vice-Pres., George L. Vaughn; Secretary, P. C. Gibbons; Treasurer, Dr. J. T. Caston; Chaplin, Rev. S. A. Mosley; Chairman Executive Committee, Homer G. Phillips; Sergeant-at-Arms, Jas. Ellis; Chairman Publicity Committee, Herbert T. Meadows. St. Louisians appointed on committees were:

Resolutions: Homer G. Phillips and Dr. Caston; Credentials: George L. Vaughn; Order of Business, E. R. Staten; Rules and Regulations, Capt. Tandy.

## TO FURTHER REDUCE COLORED CONVENTION VOTE

IN REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION SUCH PLAN OF ADVOCATES OF "NATIONAL REPUBLICAN UNION" — WILLIAM BARNES OF NEW YORK OPPOSES BASING DELEGATES ON REPUBLICAN VOTES CAST 8,000 TO EACH DELEGATE.

Chicago, Nov. 30, 1915.—Republicans from several states met here today for the purpose of formally organizing the National Republican Union. The purpose of this organization, according to Chairman Horace C. Stillwell of Anderson, Ind., is to obtain equalized delegate representation in the Republican National convention.

It is proposed to submit a new system for consideration at the 1916 convention, but it is not hoped to make it effective until four years thereafter. The plan of Mr. Stillwell and his associates is to determine the number of delegates in each state on the basis of one to each 8,000 Republican voters. This system, it was said, would greatly reduce the representation from the Southern states.

Among the opponents of the plan is William Barnes of New York, who wrote Mr. Stillwell that it is "utterly meretricious." Mr. Barnes said it

would make the party a "sectional party" and would deny certain Congressional districts representation.

## THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

The Indiana legislature adjourned this week after a career more or less ~~of~~ few good, important things were done, the primary law being considered of the first importance. The new law is not wholly what was expected. The convention phase is still with us applying to state offices. Legal safeguards are thrown about either mode of selecting candidates. This, and the fact that the candidates of all parties will be selected on the same day and at the same place greatly simplifies matters as compared with the past.

A workmen's compensation law is also considered of importance. The law looks after the interest of men who are hurt or killed when in the employ of others—through no fault of their own. It is set out in great detail, and from appearance will insure remedy for all kinds of disabilities incident to employment.

The anti-lobby law is not considered satisfactorily efficacious because it does not include public officers, who it appears, may yet be in evidence as persons of influence during the sessions.

The "red light bill," an eleventh hour proposition, seems rather "optional." Some of the legislators to think of the "business" as a necessary evil. Persons owning property and renting same for immoral purposes may be proceeded against. A remedy is provided, but there's no certainty about the application, according to our present understanding of the bill. The revised registration law and the legislative reapportionment acts are considered among the better things done.

Many bills were killed which were of more or less importance. The woman's suffrage movement failed because the constitution left no clear loophole for women as voters.

Says a publication: "Neither Sutherland Borah or Martin, who voted with the South on the exclusion of the African races, have any Southern blood affiliation. The attack was solely upon the opposition to any further complication of the race problems." This in face of the fact that but very few Africans come to America, and the probability of their coming in great numbers is very remote.

Admitting that they might come in great numbers, those tests will be effectual in driving them back. What more? And this is the Mr. Borah who wishes to be President. We called attention to Mr. Borah's attitude towards our race at another time, and which was assailed. He may be playing for the Presidency, basing his hope on his opposition to the Negroes. It is our opinion that the country will steadily turn down men who would stand on the necks of other men to reach any position whatsoever of importance.

Political - 1915

Brooklyn Citizen

## Party Affiliation. Negroes Not Wanted By Louisiana Republicans.

~~Southerners~~  
Negroes of Louisiana have been given to understand that their presence is not desired in the State Convention that is to be held in this city next October and November. It is taken to mean that the Negro is practically eliminated from the Republican party in this State. It was done by what was termed "one of the cleverest political ruses ever recorded in this State." The Republican State Central Committee adopted a resolution providing for the holding of the State Convention in the Grunewald Hotel in this

city on the 5th of October next. Some of the Negro members of the Committee spoke in opposition to the resolution, showing that its adoption would furnish positive proof that they were not wanted in the convention, since it is well known that men of the black race are not welcome in a hotel of that class. It is said that Dr. A. C. Fowler, white, of Gretna, a member of the Committee, left the meeting immediately upon the adoption of the resolution, and by so doing expressed his protest at the action.

The report says that resolutions were adopted inviting Progressives and Democrats to join the Republican party, and that the virtual elimination of the Negro was regarded as the "best method of attracting to the party Democrats and Progressives who may happen to be displeased with their present political affiliations."

## RACE MEN BARRED FROM SOUTHERN CONVENTION

They, However, Elect Their Own  
Delegate and Intend to Put  
Him Through.

(Special to Chicago Defender.)

New Orleans, Oct. 12.—The Republican State Central Committee met on the 6th inst., arranged for convention which was called the following day at the Grunewald Hotel. "No race men are allowed." Hence our members were obliged to be absent, but not without raising objections, a committee composed of Mr. J. W. Cook, Hon. J. M. Vance, Sir S. W. Green, Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, together with the old Ironside, Walter L. Cohen, called on them and sought admission when being informed that the Hotel management did not allow them they at once repaired to the Pythian Temple and held their meeting and elected their delegates hence the fight is on; look out for the "Black and Tans" at the coming National convention.

## NEGROES READY TO SUPPORT DEMOCRATS

Are Organized In Many  
Assembly Districts.

### THOUSANDS DESERT G. O. P. FOR DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Colored Men Indorse Whole Democratic Ticket and Pledge Their United Support to It—Wesley L. Young Lauds Candidates.

Incensed by the manner in which they have been discriminated against by the Republican bosses, thousands of negro voters throughout the borough who are enrolled members of the G. O. P. are preparing to support the Democratic candidates.

George B. Wibecan, G. O. P. leader of the colored race, who has been a Republican for thirty years, is leading the revolt. Organizations are being perfected in every Assembly district where the colored population warrants it. There are 10,000 negro voters in the borough.

A well-attended and enthusiastic meeting of the Colored Democratic Association of Kings County was held at its headquarters, in the First Assembly District, last night, representatives from the various districts attended, and speeches were made by Wesley L. Young, executive member; James A. Jackson, Peter J. Drummins, Counselor Samuel A. Pease and others, commending the splendid records of County Judges John F. Hylan and Robert H. Roy, of Magistrate Howard P. Nash, and also of Congressman John J. Fitzgerald, candidate for Supreme Court Justice. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the Regular Colored Democratic Association of Kings County pledges its unqualified support to John J. Fitzgerald, for Supreme Court Justice; John F. Hylan and Robert H. Roy, for County Judges, and to Howard P. Nash, for District Attorney of Kings County, and the entire Democratic ticket."

Instructions were issued by Wesley L. Young that the polls in all the election districts be properly manned in the interest of the several candidates at today's primaries, and plans were developed for a vigorous and sustained campaign for the election of the ticket.

## NEGROES BARRED BY REPUBLICANS

Louisiana "Lily Whites" Meet at Leading Hotel in New Orleans

## COLORED MEN ENTER PROTEST

Seventy-five Whites, Representing But Half of the Parishes in the State, Organize "State Committee."

## BIG SPLIT IS THREATENED

Negroes to Take Contests to National Convention—Of the Three Hundred and Twenty-five Enrolled Republicans in New Orleans 260 are Negroes.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 30.—With the outlook particularly bright for the G. O. P. in 1916, when President Wilson's successor will be chosen, and with thousands of colored voters who cast their lot with the Progressives four years ago returning to the fold, Republican leaders have become worried over the efforts of "Lily Whites" in the South to keep colored Republicans of good standing out of the party councils. The hottest fight between colored and white Republicans is being waged in Louisiana, where a few white men met at the Grunewald Hotel, this city, several days ago and proceeded to hold a rally without a single colored good and all entered into the spirit of representative.

Walter L. Cohen and Madison Vance, members of the Republican State Central Committee, charge that the meeting of the committee was held at the Grunewald Hotel with the express object of barring Negroes, as the hotel is run by a white man, Robert G. Conner, who is run does not cater to colored people. When asked for the office of collector of taxes for the Southern district, and the Republican State Central Committee the Rev. Albert Price, of Smyrna, was to hold forth at the Hotel Grunewald they called on the management of colored persons of the Sixth ward at company with S. W. Greene and J. W. Ninth and Walnut streets. James Cooke to find out if Negroes would be admitted. They were politely informed by Councilman John O. Hopkins, that the rules of the hotel forbade colored patronage.

A well-attended rally was held by Dr. Price and Mr. Turner. The speakers were applauded loudly. So at the session of the "Republican State Central Committee" not a colored man was present, and when the name of J. Madison Vance of the Fourth Ward was called, Dick Craig and John

Ward and Walter L. Cohen of the Fifth Ward were suggested they were voted down unanimously.

The "Lily White" convention was attended by about seventy-five white men, representing half the parishes of the State. It was decided to have no State ticket this year, a platform was adopted and a complete new State Central Committee elected.

In New Orleans there are only 325 enrolled Republicans, 260 of whom are Negroes, and with the inevitable split it can be readily seen that the white Republicans will be greatly in the minority.

As the result of the barring of colored men from the meeting at Hotel Grunewald the colored Republicans met and effected an organization, deciding to send a delegation to the next National Republican Convention and claim recognition.

What is now puzzling the "Lily Whites" in New Orleans is how they will be able to elect 113 delegates from that city when there are only 325 registered Republicans, of which 260 are Negroes.

**NEGROES NOT WANTED**  
BY LOUISIANA G. O. P.

New Orleans, May 15.—The republican state central committee met here last night and decided to hold its state convention in this city October 5, and selected as the convention's meeting place one of the leading hotels of New Orleans.

Negro members of the committee who spoke in opposition on the resolution declared its adoption would be accepted by negroes affiliated with the party in this state as an effort to prevent them from taking part in the convention's proceedings. One white member of the committee also protested against the committee's action.

Among the resolutions adopted was one praising President Wilson for his note to Germany on the Lusitania incident.

## COLORED REPUBS RALLY.

Several rousing Republican colored several days ago and proceeded to hold a rally without a single colored good and all entered into the spirit of the election eve talks.

The First ward rally was held at 218 Orange street, where the rooms were crowded. Addresses were made by Arthur Johnson, candidate for the office of collector of taxes for the Southern district, and the Rev. Albert Price, of Smyrna.

A well-attended rally was held by Dr. Price and Mr. Turner. The speakers were applauded loudly. So at the session of the "Republican State Central Committee" not a colored man was present, and when the name of J. Madison Vance of the Fourth Ward was called, Dick Craig and John

## LOUISIANA TICKET EXCLUDES NEGROES

NEW ORLEANS - The Republican party of Louisiana, in convention Tuesday, virtually eliminated the Negro from its ranks. The delegates met in a hotel inaccessible to Negroes and organized a state central committee composed of white committeemen elected to serve terms of four years. Two widely known Negro lawyers, both formerly members of the central committee, were placed in nomination from two local districts, but were defeated overwhelmingly.

Political - 1915

## Office Holding A NEW CITY

After the recent election of the Board of Aldermen under the new Charter, with the re-organization of the House of Delegates and the City Council under the old Charter, we awake to find ourselves face to face with a new city. Everything has changed. Will it be for better or for worse? Of course, the Negro, being a part of this great city, is naturally interested in the change in its government. The politicians among us are trying to figure out the "job system;" the dictator is fearful of his power to dictate. But these are small things. What interests the Negro most in the "new city" is an equal opportunity to enjoy its advantages and onward growth.

The present administration is one of history, and the eyes of all the people are upon it. The responsibility is great, but the people have the confidence in those whom they have elected and believe they will carry out the wishes of their constituents.

For the first time in the history of Southern Ohio, colored man—Lawrence Johnson—has been appointed night detective in the city hall of Portsmouth, succeeding a white man. Mr. Johnson is a graduate of the public school and of Grahamam Business College and was also a student at Howard University. He is popular as an orator.

Mr. Thaddeus Wheeler, of Dayton, Ohio, has been appointed post clerk in the principal department of that city. Mr. Wheeler is to be the first colored man so recognized under the new form of government.

Sergeant Police Officer Robert of Cambridge, Massachusetts, has served on the police force of that city for thirty years. Sergeant Robinson is the only Negro on the Cambridge force.

Mr. T. H. Moore, a colored man of Hopkinsville, Ky., is serving his tenth year as a magistrate of the Fiscal Court of Christian County, having been re-elected three consecutive terms.

Mr. James Bishop, the colored man, being the only colored man on the police force in Terre Haute, Ind., on account of age, retired with a pension of fifty dollars per month from the Police Pension Fund.

### COOPER RE-ELECTED

Philadelphia, Nov. 4.—Richard A. Cooper, one of the best known colored men in the city, was reelected a member of the Common Council Tuesday.

### NEW LIBRARIAN FOR WEST VIRGINIANS

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 29.—L. O. Wilson, grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and principal of the school at Weston, is now state librarian.

He has been appointed to succeed W. W. Saunders, who resigned to take up work at the West Virginia Colored Institute.

### PATRONAGE FOR NEGROES.

To the Editor of The Dispatch.

#### Appoints Colored Man.

After many months of weary waiting, the colored people of Ohio Tuesday finally received some slight recognition from the Willis administration. This came in the shape of an appointment from State Fire Marshal Bert E. Buckley, who has selected Thomas A. Goode, colored, of 31 North Eleventh street, Columbus, to be an assistant state fire marshal in his department. Goode starts on the job Wednesday.

He will get \$1,200 a year and traveling expenses. He is the first colored man to get an appointment in the department. It is believed that the severe criticism which the administration has received from prominent colored people because of the lack of recognition of that race in the distribution of patronage led the administration to make this appointment. Recently a leading New York city colored organ denounced the Willis administration for refusing to consider the claims of colored people for office.

#### HON. C. F. SIMMONS APPOINTED

POSTMASTER AT BOLEY,  
OKLA. AN OLD X-A

Langston, Okla., March 1.—Prof. C. F. Simmons, 37, holds the Chair of Science in Langston University, a democrat and by the way one of the best known educators in the Southwest, has been appointed post master at Boley, Okla.

Mr. Simmons was for years one of the leading teachers and politicians in Texas, and his pronounced views as a democrat taking into consideration the part of this State in which he lived, he developed into a power with whom men of influence had to reckon. On going to the "New State" he took a leading position from the start and judging by the headway he is making, he is a quantity not at all negligible.

When he heard of the possibilities of the dismissal of Prof. Blackshear as principal of Prairie View and the probable succession of Prof. H. M. Tarver to the place, he was among the first to write the Dallas Express of his intention to protest the appointment. We do not know of his influence with the new Governor of Texas, but it is a cinch, if he takes a notion to oppose the appointment of Mr. Tarver, his kick will count.

### APPOINTED OIL INSPECTOR

Cleveland, O., June 17.—Former City Librarian Andrew W. Clemon, the only colored member of the Republican State Central Committee has been appointed a deputy oil inspector for the Cleveland district.

The position pays \$1,200 a year.

Frank Jamison.  
Pres. Ohio Colored Protective League.

## COLORED RACE WILL DISCUSS CANDIDATES

Protective League Plans to Take an Active Part in Approaching School Election.

The Colored Protective League will hold a mass meeting and general reception at its headquarters in Nippon Hall, 2049 Champa street, this evening, when they will meet to consider the various candidates for election as school director in District No. 1.

W. B. Townsend, president of the organization, urges every colored parent to take a vital interest in this meeting because of its direct benefit to them and their children. W. R. Smith is secretary of the league.

September 1915

## MOSS WOULD NAME NEGRO.

President Wilson and the Negro.  
To the Editor of The World:

All patriotic Americans applaud The World's editorial on the great achievements of President Wilson's Administration during the past two years. During the last national campaign I sought through The World to allay the political suspicions held by Northern colored voters against any white man born in the South, by declaring that Mr. Wilson was of a type that would not only prove friendly to the colored race but would give it special aid and sympathy in the hour of trouble.

Now, instead of denouncing the District Attorney's staff," Mr. Moss declared. "If I am elected District Attorney, I will see to it that there is one. The colored assistant heretofore has received little aid from his colleagues in a southern town. Simmons also is known to have voted the democratic ticket for years, but that, too, is not the only reason for his having been selected.

He told of his work as First Assistant to Mr. Whitman and explained his efforts in the Becker and other famous cases. He had been largely responsible for the results obtained by Mr. Whit-

any that ever held that exalted position.

JOHN B. SYPHAX.

New York, March 10.

## BROOKLYN POLICEMAN

## A CIVIL WAR VETERAN

Pierre Henry, 62 years of age, residing at 62 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, is said to be the first Negro appointed to the police force in this city. He is attached to the Flushing avenue police station.

Mr. Henry is a civil war veteran, seeing service on the United States revenue cutter Forward in blockade duty off the coast of the Carolinas. He participated in a number of exciting brushes with Confederate blockade runners. He was born in Beaufort, N. C.

He is a member of William Lloyd Garrison Post No. 207 G. A. R., the Sons of North Carolina, the Masonic Widows' Sons Lodge, No. 11, the Mt. Zion Lodge, U. O. O. F., and for nine years was a trustee of Concord Baptist Church, Duffield street, the Rev. Wm. M. Moss, pastor. He is married, the father of four children, and looks fifteen years younger than his real age.

## OSCAR DEPRIEST WINS

Colored Man Aims for First Time in History of Chicago Sect in Aldermanic Chamber.

(By telegraph to New York News)

Chicago, Ill., April 6.—In the Republican landslide which swept Wm. McHale Thompson and his entire ticket into office by something like 140,000 majority, Oscar Depriest was elected Alderman from the Second Ward by eight thousand majority. Mr. Depriest is the first colored man in the history of Chicago to sit in the Aldermanic Chamber.

## KING TAKES STATE JOB NEGRO POLITICIAN SET ON "RAISING ROW" WITH KERN

## Colored Man in Charge of Salary Loan Bureau.

Wilbur E. King, colored, Columbus

Republican, has accepted the position of chief inspector of salary and chattel loan companies, after having once refused it. The salary is \$2500 a year. The position is a branch of the state banking department.

Assisting Mr. King as inspectors will be Walter C. Jacobs of Columbus and F. M. Sterret of Troy.

## DETECTIVE SERGEANT

DIES AT MINNEAPOLIS. Mr. Cris. Hamilton, who served here as a police officer and rose to a detective sergeant, died yesterday at the age of 65 years. He leaves a host of friends and lodge members to mourn his loss.

30 September 1915  
NEGRO MADE POSTMASTER.

## Selected for Boley, Okla., Which Has No White Residents.

Postmaster General Burleson recently selected a colored man for postmaster in a town in one of the southern states: Oklahoma; he was appointed, and the action did not cause a ripple of excitement.

The town where the appointment was made is Boley, Okla., a town of a couple of thousand or more inhabitants. The office is in the second-class list of postmasters. The appointee is Caesar Simmons.

He used to live in Texas and is known personally to the Postmaster General, but that is not the only reason for his appointment as postmaster in a southern town. Simmons also is known to have voted the democratic ticket for years, but that, too, is not the only reason for his having been selected.

There isn't a white resident in the whole town of Boley, it was said at the Post Office Department today. And in the opinion of many persons, that is an excellent reason why a colored man was appointed postmaster.

## BOLTS PRIMARY RESULT WILL OPPOSE CUMMINGS

Special to The New York Age.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 21.—Councilman Harry S. Cummings will not only have a Democratic candidate opposing him in the general municipal election on the first Tuesday in May, but will also be opposed by a colored progressive, Alexander Williams. The latter defeated Mr. Cummings in the primaries, along with Louis H. Davenport. Cummings received more votes than both candidates put together. Friends of Councilman Mr. Williams will not diminish the chances of their favorite for re-election from the Seventeenth Ward.

The friends of Attorney George W. F. McMechen are putting up a big fight to have him elected to the City Council from the Fourteenth Ward.

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## COLORED LAWYER MADE ASSISTANT COUNSELLOR

St. Louis, Mo.—Charles H. Dawson, whose appointment as City Counsellor made by Mayor Kiel, Friday, was announced the appointments of the members of his staff.

Walter R. Hill, a Negro lawyer, will be appointed one of the three assistant City Counsellors at a salary of two thousand dollars a year. He will be assigned to the street and alley opening department as an assistant to Associate Counsellor Senn.

## A Negro in Office.

The New York World pays this deserved tribute to the Negro who has for 15 years held the office of collector of internal revenue for the New York district:

Charles W. Anderson goes out of office to-day. Many millions of dollars have passed through his hands. His dealings have been practically all with white men of the keenest intellect and of substantial business standing. Courtesy and courtesy have been the qualities most tained always in the highest efficiency. He has stood the test.

The World neglects to add that, after new officers are as follows: W. H. Summing to speak for the President, Christopher Kin, Exalted Prelate; J. W. Moore, Vice-Exalted Prelate; Geo. O'Neil, Financial Secretary; L. W. Johnson, Recording Secretary; W. C. Gordon, Treasurer; Joseph P. Harris, Counselor; Chas. F. Overton, Lecturer; Earl Williams and C. E. Smith, Trustees.

## TWENTY-FIVE YEARS IN THE CITY COUNCIL

Special to The New York Age.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 10.—City Counsellor Harry S. Cummings, of the Seventeenth ward, has just celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his first election as a member of the First Branch City Council.

Mr. Cummings has served more than half of the years since as a member of that body, and last May was elected for another term of four years. The late J. Marcus Cargill and the late Hiram Waley have also represented the ward in the City Council.

Cambridge has a colored City Counsellor, Nehemiah Henry, and Annapolis one, J. Albert Adams.

THIRTY YEARS ON THE CAMBRIDGE POLICE FORCE

Special to The New York Age.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 22.—F. Arthur Robinson, sergeant of police, celebrated his thirtieth anniversary of his appointment on the police force at his home, 18 Union street, one evening last week. Sergeant Robinson is the only colored man on the Cambridge police force.

# Political - 145 Office Holding THE ELECTION

John M. Royall, candidate for Alderman of the Thirty-first Alermanic District, and Rev. R. M. Bolden, candidate for Assemblyman of the Twenty-first Assembly District, were defeated at the polls Tuesday last. But they deserve much praise for offering themselves upon the altar of political intrigue and thereby virtually paving the way for their colored brother in the future.

Those colored voters who, for personal grievances, voted against Mr. Royall and Rev. Bolden, and, especially those who sold their votes to the white candidates for 50 cents or a drink of whisky, are not worthy of representation. But it is a matter of record that the colored candidates enjoyed the sympathies of the rank and file of the colored voters and a handsome per cent of the whites.

That John M. Royall beat Hyman Pouker, the Republican candidate, is a signal to both the Republican and Democratic parties to realize in the future the importance of nominating a colored man for some office. The remarkable showing by Royall, ~~done~~ by figures, is an inspiration to the vast number of colored voters.

THE COLORED PEOPLE DEMAND REPRESENTATION, and we can only suggest stronger, bigger and more regular organizations among themselves that will serve the better purposes in the future.

## TRYING TO APPEASE COLORED BROTHER

*The Negro League  
Northern and Western Demo-  
crats Stung by Wilson's  
Negro Policy*

## PATTERSON IN THE LIMELIGHT

Rumor Persists That He Will be Appointed as Recorder of Deeds.

The national Negro democrats seem to have been a vanishing quantity for some months, as was plainly indicated in the congressional elections last month. The

Washington, Dec. 30.—Stung by the attacks on segregation and the exclusion of colored Democrats from presidential appointments it is said that some of the Democratic leaders intend to quietly place a few colored men in fairly remunerative positions so that they may be on the firing line for the elimination to recognize the services of Bishop Alexander Walters and

Adam E. Patterson, whose name other prominent colored Democrats was sent to the Senate for the it is the general opinion that the position of Register of the Treasury Democratic party has lost a golden months ago, and which was later opportunity to permanently divide withdrawn after certain Southern a goodly proportion of the Negro Democrats had raised a big howl vote because of such treatment of

the race within the past eighteen months. The recent announcement that Senator Vardaman, who is in the United States Senate because his State has robbed its colored citizens of the right of suffrage, intends to introduce legislation looking toward the repeal of the Fifteenth amendment, and the general attitude of Southern members of both houses of Congress toward the Negro have caused thousands to be wary of supporting the Democracy.

The Trotter incident in which President Wilson virtually upheld segregation and declared that it was not a political matter, not only aroused the race, but many influential white people and publications in the North and West, who sharply resent the idea of the South dictating that the rest of the country adopt its anti-Negro propaganda.

## BOOMING WHITMAN

Gilchrist Stewart of New York city, has been in the city for the past week circulating among his friends. Incidentally he has been boozing Governor-elect Whitman of New York as suitable timber for the Presidency. Many of his friends agree that the rising opposition against President Wilson even in his own party, foreshadows the defeat of the Democratic national ticket in 1916 and the transference of the political ascendancy of the South to another section of the country.

## NEGROES GIVEN OFFICES BY WEST VIRGINIA'S HEAD

Governor Hatfield Recognizes Rights of Negro Supporters and Makes Appointments

## 8 IMPORTANT POSITIONS

Head of Pythians Appointed State Librarian and New Position Created for Dr. Sanders, Former Librarian—Phil Waters is Supreme Court Clerk.

*Special to THE NEW YORK AGE*

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Aug. 4.—Negro Republicans of West Virginia are feeling good these days and they have a

*Steward on Steamboat Fills Important Place in Public Safety Department of Great New England Municipality With Much Credit.*

Boston.—Sergeant Horatio Julius Homer has made a place in the police department of Boston for himself and his race. He is among the men who have contributed to the uplift of the city and nation, and, while he is one of the busiest men in Boston, yet he always finds time to contribute to the success of friends and visitors to the city. This was shown at the recent convention of Odd Fellows held here.

In speaking of Sergeant Homer some time ago the Boston Globe said: "He is the only colored man in the Boston police department and one of the best policemen in the city. He is also one of our best and most constant friends. Sergeant Homer not only knows the police business throughout, but he knows men, and he knows the world, having been a wide traveler before he became a policeman."

Sergeant Homer was born in Farmington, Conn., May 24, 1848, and was educated in the public schools at the place of his birth. He commenced active work as a waiter and graduated ~~from~~ into the position of steward on a steamboat. He also held positions on railroads, and in these positions he traveled all over the country, touching every state in the Union. He had many experiences in wrecks, where he had narrow escapes. He is widely known and has many friends.

He was appointed to the police department Dec. 24, 1878, as a Christmas token and was assigned to duty as a messenger in headquarters for the commissioners. He has made a good record in the department, and, while there have been many changes in administrations, yet, like the brook, he continues to go on, adding to his fine record. He has guarded well the outer doors of the commissioners' offices, making himself so valuable through his experience and willingness that each succeeding board has seen fit to retain him.

It was in September, 1895, that this officer was promoted to the rank of sergeant as a reward for good work and faithful service. Of course this carried with it an increase of salary. He is one of the busiest men in Boston, for when he is not at work for the city he is busy making ornaments for his home out of the thousands of canceled stamps which he has collected from time to time. These ornaments have attracted much attention, and large numbers of people have visited his home to see them. They are used in decoration in his handsomely furnished home at 686 Massachusetts avenue. Nothing



DR. C. D. HATFIELD  
Governor West Virginia

## FROM DOORMAN TO SERGEANT

Rise of H. J. Homer on Boston Police Force.

## FAITHFUL TO EVERY DUTY.

*The Central*

*Man Who Made Good as Waiter and*

is more attractive than his bookcase, which for beauty of design and perfection cannot be excelled in any of the Boston Back Bay residences.

Step by step he has made his way to the front, until today there is no man in the police department who has and, in this line, as in others, has a long list of achievements to his credit. His recent work in connection with the Income Tax elicited unstinted praise from many of the metropolitan dailies. Though born in Oxford, O., the most of his achievements have taken place in New York, where it was in 1890, as U. S. gauger, he began his active career. Since then he has kept in close touch with his people and is well liked and respected by those who know him—colored or white. He is a member of several prominent societies and has served on many committees, notably on the Citizens' Committee to Welcome Admiral George Dewey and his fleet on their return from Manila; member of committee to welcome Theodore Roosevelt on his return from his famous African trip; honorary pall bearer at the funeral of the late Mayor Gaynor; member Citizens' Committee to receive bodies of U. S. marines killed at Vera Cruz; permanent member New York City Independence Day Commission.

To know Collector Anderson is to admire him, for him to know you is for you to have a staunch friend and one you may well be proud of, knowing that indeed he can prove himself a "friend indeed."

## ALL FORMER OFFICEHOLDERS 'FIRED'

Appointment of White Men to Department and Consular Posts Reveals Fully How Republican Policy Has Been Reversed



HORATIO JULIUS HOMER.

BOWLING APPOINTED

MOVIE PICTURE CENSOR

The Afro-Americans of Chicago have been given representation on the Board of Moving Picture Censors in the person of Prof. Alonzo J. Bowling, who was formerly in the engineering department of the city. It will be before the law and in governmental affairs, great discrimination has been practised not only in the departments over which the President has indirect control, but also in appointments that are made by the President. Out of 385 persons of all races who took the examination, 20 passed and Mr. Bowling was the sixth man. He was educated at the Kansas State Normal and Albion Colleges, the Universities of Michigan, Northwestern, Ohio State, Boston, Chicago and Harvard. His special work is in the field of education, sociology and philosophy.

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### CHARLES W. ANDERSON.

When the present administration retained Charles W. Anderson as Internal Revenue Collector of the Second District of New York, it did itself no less an honor than it did Col. Anderson a service.

Charles W. Anderson has been Collector of Internal Revenue since 1905, made friends and who stands higher among all classes of people than Sergeant Homer. It is a case where merit alone has won promotion. In all parts of the country are to be found in various avenues of activity men of the race who are making good and that are being heard from. Sergeant Homer is but one of the many.

Step by step he has made his way to the front, until today there is no man in the police department who has and, in this line, as in others, has a long list of achievements to his credit. His recent work in connection with the Income Tax elicited unstinted praise from many of the metropolitan dailies. Though born in Oxford, O., the most of his achievements have taken place in New York, where it was in 1890, as U. S. gauger, he began his active career. Since then he has kept in close touch with his people and is well liked and respected by those who know him—colored or white. He is a member of several prominent societies and has served on many committees, notably on the Citizens' Committee to Welcome Admiral George Dewey and his fleet on their return from Manila; member of committee to welcome Theodore Roosevelt on his return from his famous African trip; honorary pall bearer at the funeral of the late Mayor Gaynor; member Citizens' Committee to receive bodies of U. S. marines killed at Vera Cruz; permanent member New York City Independence Day Commission.

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## MAYOR PRAISES WORK OF NEGROES

Defends Their Appointment to City Hall Jobs in Lincoln Jubilee Address.

### ASSAILS HIS CRITICS

Declares Class Sentiment Expressed by Some of White Race Is Un-American.

in this community.

### CALLS CRITICS UN-AMERICAN.

"Criticisms such as those are un-American, and have no place in this land of freedom and opportunity. If inquiry were made concerning the nativity of these critics it would probably be found that a number of them had come, or their immediate ancestors had come, to this country to escape tyranny and oppression in some foreign land and find opportunity in this land of the free, and, having found it, would shut the door in the faces of others.

"It comes with mighty poor grace from that white man or any of his descendants to say to the colored man, 'You haven't any right here which I should respect.'

### EXCUSE FOR SOUTHERNERS.

"It is easy to understand the attitude of our own citizens of southern ancestry who feel obliged to denounce the negro in order to justify the questionable acts of their forefathers, but such sentiments are entirely inexcusable when spoken by the children of oppression from any place in the wide world."

Preceding Mayor Thompson on the program were Assistant Corporation Counsels E. H. Wright and Louis B. Anderson, both colored. City Prosecutor Harry B. Miller and Harry Atwood, attorney for the board of local improvements, also spoke.

### Colored Office Holders.

Editor People's Column:

1. What presidential places have been taken from the colored race under the Wilson administration?

2. Who was appointed recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia?
3. Who was appointed minister to Haiti?

BOOTH.

1. A white man has been appointed to succeed a negro as minister to Haiti and an Indian has replaced a negro as registrar of the treasury. Robert J. Terrell, a negro, was nominated by President Wilson to be judge of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia. This nomination was bitterly opposed by Vardaman and a few other southern Senators, but Mr. Wilson declined to withdraw it, and Terrell was finally confirmed despite the opposition.

2. There has been no appointment to the office of recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia. There have been more than 100 active candidates for the recordship, and negroes from eleven States, as well as several from the District of Columbia, are in the contest. The White House has suggested that the partisans of the contesting negro candidates endeavor to get together in support of some one candidate.

3. Arthur Bally-Blanchard.

### APPOINTED HIGHWAY INSPECTOR.

Chicago, Ill., June 3.—Robert Baxter, 726 South 17th street, in the thirtieth ward, was appointed to a position in the Street Department as Highway Inspector at a salary of \$1,200 a year. Baxter, who had the support of City Treasurer William McCoach, is the second Negro man to receive an appointment of this character in the Bureau of Highways.

Political - 1915

## Office Holding Oscar DePriest, the Man of Destiny

Elected Alderman From the Second Ward Tuesday by the Largest Plurality Ever Given a Republican Candidate in This Ward—The Election of Mr. De Priest is Very Gratifying to the 12,000,000 Afro-Americans Throughout the United States, Being a Splendid Demonstration of What the Race Can Do Through Combined Effort—He Was the Choice of the People for Nomination, Then They Unanimously Elected Him



## FOUNTAIN PEYTON

### A Blow That Shatters Shams and Elevates the School System.

A Successful Lawyer and a Man with a Brilliant Record—A Commoner of the People and a Defender of Their Rights and Liberty.

Born in Virginia, the Mother of Presidents—Selfmade, a Man of Family and Highly Educated Children.

Fountain Peyton, whom the judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia have appointed on the board of education, is a self-made man and his successful career shows how much may be accomplished by perseverance and enterprise.

He was born a slave at Brooks Station, Stafford county, Virginia, January 25th, 1861, and was brought to the District by his mother in the spring of 1862, his father having been sent on by his master in front of the Confederate army to assist in building fortifications.

Mr. Peyton says that he does not remember President Lincoln, but does money, and he is said to be in command that on January 1st, 1865, his mother carried him to the White House to call on the President and the inquiry on the subject. The ed- that there were thousands of colored people there to pay their respects. He also remembers when Lincoln was shot, and remembers seeing his moth- er in tears while she was hanging crepe over the front door and windowsought to make a good school trustee, of the little shanty in which they livedeven in Washington, D. C. on H street between Twenty-first and Twenty-second northwest. He remembers that she kept moaning all the while, "O, why did they kill our President? What will we colored people do now?"

His grandfather was the shoe maker on the plantation in Virginia, and was taught to read by the white children who liked to sit around and see him repair shoes, and he in turn taught all of his children to read and to make figures. So young Peyton's mother was his first teacher. When he started to school at the old barracks which occupied the site which is now Farragut Square, he knew his alphabet and could count a hundred. His first teacher was Miss Lucy Barbour. He was restless and mischievous at school, but was always ready in his recitations and was generally called upon to answer questions when visitors came in.

When the Thad Stevens school was completed the barracks were abandoned. Peyton continued as a student at the new school until he had completed the seventh grade, having for his teachers most of the time Miss Jennie Fleet and Miss "Pet" Kiger. He took the eighth grade under Miss Emma Brown at Sumner Building. Leaving the eighth grade he completed a three-years' Normal course at the old Wayland Seminary and an additional

year in Latin, Greek, Geometry and Rhetoric.

With this limited educational equipment he began life as a public school teacher at Owings Mills, Baltimore County, Md. Later he went to St. Mary's County, Md., and taught several years, and finished his career as State Firemen's Tournament held at teacher at Mountain Gap, Loudoun Blue Island. This team had been

After looking over all the fire barn stables in the city of Chicago, Engine Co. 21's team was selected by Dr. Leith, veterinary surgeon. This fine team was tried and given the chance to represent Chicago at the Illinois State Firemen's Tournament held at Mountain Gap, Loudoun Blue Island. This team had been

carefully trained and ably handled by the company's driver, but notwithstanding this fact the chief saw fit to put this team in the hands of a white driver, who had never seen the Howard University Law School, and was graduated in 1890. On June 19, 1890, he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and has practiced here continuously ever since.

Mr. Peyton is not spectacular. He is reserved and modest, but he always appears in court with his cases well prepared, and opposing counsel, white or colored, know that they have a job on their hands if Peyton represents the other side. He is truthful and honest, and there is not a judge or lawyer in the community who questions his word or his integrity; and he would rather tell the truth and lose than practice a deception and win.

Mr. Peyton has taken care of his money, and he is said to be in command that he does not need to be excelled for solid and substantial comfort. It is governed by a

captain, Edmond D. Cahill; lieutenants, Joseph C. Wickliffe; Chas. Ellington, Ben F. Ramsey, Robert Hudson, Mathew Grier, Newton H. Curry, James Cross, John McNamara, George Jones and Charlie Jones. The horses

are Babe and Charley, state champions. Truck horses, Black Prince, mates Stonewall and Crow. Black Prince is a noted robber. He can get in the feed box and back to his stall so quietly that he bears watching. The public is cordially invited to visit the company, which is situated on Taylor street between State and Plymouth court. The \$175 awarded the team has disappeared, no one knows where.

## FIRE CAPTAIN KICKS AGAINST COLOR LINE RACE NEEDS JUDGE ON LOCAL BENCH NOW

Engine Company No. 21 Truck Team Wins State Contest, But Men Get No Money Prizes or Credit—Train Horses for Contest, But Are at Once Forgotten.

### WHAT BECOMES OF MONEY.

Interesting Account of Crack Engine Company and Men Who Are Tired of Being the Victims of Color Prejudice.

Thirty-five Thousand Cases on Docket and Men and Women Are Forced to Remain in Jail While Judges Go on Vacations—Race Pays Taxes and Is Not Represented.

## NOT ENOUGH JUDGES.

judge must rest shall justice delay? The arm of justice is the most important of all functions of government. Justice should never delay. The fact of legal congestion in our courts of law is the evidence of needed re-forms.

One Hundred Thousand Members of the Race and Not One Judge on the Bench Should Startle Every Voter to Action—Other Nations Represented—Why Not Us?

The court dockets of Chicago are congested—a congestion that is hard for the ordinary mind to conceive. There are today 35,000 cases which are uncalled. Let us gather the meaning of this unnatural condition. A summons of a court is one of the greatest powers within the use of organized government. It means the vested powers of the people within certain offices, to which every member of society is subject. Backing up a court summons is the entire police power of the city, state and nation. Court summonses must be obeyed. Delayed justice is nothing short of anarchism. Every information or indictment, the service process of a court is in a nature the demand upon some member of society, a restraint upon his liberty which calls for a sacrifice upon his part.

### Thirty-five Thousand Cases Docketed.

Think of 35,000 cases against individuals, a large number of whom are held in prison pending trial on one charge or another, and we who are free are unable and unwilling to give them a legal trial. Not enough judges? Why not? Nothing is of more value than liberty to us; yet there are thousands who are denied the same freedom that we demand. Among those 35,000 untried cases there are hundreds against Afro-Americans.

### Taxpayers Kick.

We are taxpayers, citizens and voters. Are we not good enough to represent the law which represents us?

We should have Afro-Americans as court judges—not as representatives of Afro-Americans, but as representatives of the law. We are represented by the law and we should represent the law. There are more than 100,000 Afro-Americans in Chicago and therefore we insist upon representation upon the bench as well as at the bar. Ranking with the best legal talent of the city, state and nation the Afro-American stands at the Chicago bar a credit to the profession, a tribute to the race for courage, manliness and intellect.

### Too Few Judges.

Thirty-five thousand cases, we say, are untried. Too few judges; too many vacations? The energy of the trial judge is often used up in constant routine and detail. But while the aminaton, he gave up teaching and accepted an appointment in the city post-

office. While there he studied law, and graduated from the law department of Howard University in 1890. Last Saturday, when he was named for member of the Board of Education, marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of his admission to the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. His career has been honorable and distinguished.

In politics, Mr. Peyton is styled as independent. He supported President Wilson in the campaign of 1912 and rendered effective service in a number of important states, besides contributing liberally to the campaign fund. He has never held office prior to this assignment, but has been prominently mentioned for the Recordership of Deeds and for posts under the Department of Justice. He is married and has five children. He will stand for a policy of reform in the schools and a strict application of the merit system in appointments, promotions and transfers, for the not closing of grades that ought to remain open and in force. We shall have much to say of Mr. Peyton as the contest was long-drawn-out and made in the next few months, and Mr. Peyton will be a large factor in the equation.

## OFFICERS ROUEL AND BROWN CHICAGO'S PROUDEST.

### Two Officers Who Are Making a Splendid Record on the South Side.

Officers C. G. Rouell and Jas. Brown are two of the most popular men on the force on the South Side. They are able-bodied men and very capable of protecting themselves and others. Not only are they a fine-looking set of men, but they are intelligent officers.

### Officers Rowell and Brown.

These two men represent the class of men who are on the force in this city. Chief of Police Healey can well afford to be proud of them. The De-

## MEMBER OF RACE ASSASSINATED BY AN ITALIAN

Quarrel Over Trivial Matter—City Press Call It "Race War"—Italian Felt Because His Face Was White He Must Have All the Work.

Claiming that he had been insulted by William Hall, an Afro-American employed in the water pipe extension department, John Sposito, an Italian, shot and severely wounded him at West Grand avenue and Seneca street on Tuesday of this week. A dispute over some trivial matter arose between the Italian and Hall. Sposito claimed that Hall used vile and dis-paraging language towards him. One word brought on another, and the men clashed. Hall was getting the best of the argument when Sposito drew a revolver and fired. The bullet struck

Hall inflicting a painful but not fatal wound. In the excitement Sposito escaped, but was afterwards captured and lodged in the county jail. The affair was of an ordinary street kind that might occur anywhere at any time.

The Chicago Daily Tribune, however, with its characteristic desire to sensationalize anything that appears to be a conflict between the white and races, seized this opportunity for scare headlines conveying the impression that a race riot had occurred. It also sought to blame clash or "race conflict" to the employment of so many race men and women by the present city hall administration. The slightest investigation by a representative of the Chicago Defender disclosed the fact that the whole story as painted by the world's greatest newspaper was bolstered up to fit the prejudiced policy of this great (?) newspaper.

Time was when The Tribune could be relied upon to the fullest measure, but of late it has come to pass that "if you see it in The Tribune, you may know it is not so."

Mr. Hall lives at 1955 Carroll avenue on the West Side. He is married and has five children, the youngest of whom is two years and one month. The oldest is thirteen years. He has been employed in the water department about five months. Hall was operated on at the Passavant hospital. Three bullets were removed from his abdomen and the chances for his recovery are slight.

### RESIGNS AS SPECIAL ASSISTANT ATTORNEY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18.—James A. Cobb, special assistant attorney in the Department of Justice, tendered his resignation on Saturday, August 14, and will enter into private practice of law about the middle of September.

Counselor Cobb was the first colored man to be employed as special assistant in the Department of Justice and he was the last one in the service. He has given all of his services in the office of the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, his specialty being the handling of cases brought under the pure food law. He has also handled a number of cases relating to naturalization matters and forfeiture of recognizances.

He was appointed by Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte, under the Roosevelt administration, and has served under three Presidents, four Attorneys General, and four United States attorneys.

W. W. Cooke is a superintendent of construction, in charge of the federal building at 14th and Locust streets, and Lowe Baker is entrusted with similar work at Capitol and Salem, Ohio. Both are attached to the field service of the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington. They are the only colored men in this branch of the federal service.



Officer C. G. Rouell  
(By Cary B. Lewis.)

Freeman Bureau, 3000 South State St., Phone, Douglass 8058, Automatic 75-233.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 15.—Another "plum" fell from the Thompson administration tree. This time it was the Rev. A. J. Carey, pastor of Institutional A. M. E. church. Dr. Carey is to be an investigator in the corporation's office at a salary of \$2,400. The biggest appointment is yet to be announced, says rumor at the City Hall. It has already been offered, is the report that has reached the Freeman representative. The man is Attorney Edward H. Wright, first assistant corporation, salary \$5,000 per year. It is also stated that Hon. Edward H. Morris will be made a member of one of the boards. These appointments are made because of the support given Mayor Thompson by members of the race during his campaign in the primary and election. Messrs. Tipper and Humphry have been given places paying \$100 per month. With Anderson, Wright, Carey, Morris and others in the Thompson cabinet, it is expected that the claim of the Negro will have a fair and impartial show in all things civic and political.

Political 1915

Office Holding  
DON'T BE DECEIVED

*The St. Louis Argus* Aug 3/5/15  
**A. H. FREDERICK**

**For President of the Board of Aldermen  
TO HYDE PARK**

August Henry Frederick is a real estate broker, 56 years of age. His service as member and leader of nearly every civic and charitable movement, of any importance in the city, qualifies him for the position of President of the Board of Aldermen.

He has been chairman of the Post-Dispatch Christmas Festivities for nine years.

He is a director in the Coliseum Company.

He is a member, and ex-president, of the Real Estate Exchange.

He was elected President of the National Association of Real Estate Exchanges in Chicago in 1908.

He is a member of the Business Men's League, the Merchants' Exchange, City Club and many civic and charitable organizations.

He is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church and several fraternal orders.

He has always been an Equal Rights man, and does not favor class legislation.

## He is Opposed to Segregation

OHIO NEGRO LAWYER IS CUMMINGS WINS IN ASST. ATTY. GENERAL BALTIMORE CAMPAIGN

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 12.—Edward C. Greene, attorney general of the state, has announced the appointment of Attorney Thomas E. Greene of Youngstown as assistant attorney general in his office.

Mr. Greene is a prominent colored attorney of the state. He was born in Naugatuck, Conn., March 19, 1882 and graduated from the public and high school of Ashtabula. In 1902 he entered Case School of Applied Science where he spent two years, after which he entered the Western Reserve Law School, graduating from there in 1907. While at Case and Reserve Colleges, he distinguished himself as a football player.

He successfully passed the bar examination before the Supreme Court of the state and entered upon the practice of law in Youngstown, Ohio. In 1908 he was elected enrolling clerk of the Ohio Senate, where he served for two years. Mr. Greene will enter upon his duties at once.

This is another evidence that the colored people of the state will be recognized in a substantial way under the administration of Governor-elect Frank B. Willis. The incoming administration fully realizes the solid support given the Republican ticket by the colored voters of the state, in the recent campaign. Thomas W. Fleming, the only colored member of the Republican State Executive Committee, and other leaders among the race in Ohio are elated over the appointment of Attorney Greene.

**RACE POLICEMEN  
ARE ORDERED**

**VOTE FOR**

with the name of ex-Inspector Hunt, the diplomatic, faithful police officer a good man and true, but there were who is still awake, pilots the brother not quite as many policemen of color or sister to Rhodes or Langley or perhaps attached to the Chicago police force hails to Dearborn or Federal street during his time and it is hard to judge and offsets the necessity for calling him to his likes and dislikes along "the wagon" and giving some high racial lines, but it is a well known fact that a number of the commanding officers who succeeded him have had positive likes and dislikes along the color line, which has been discussed frequently in and out of the department. Meanwhile the six men, brave and true, are traveling their beat faithfully and reporting promptly.

**COLORED POLICE SERGEANT  
HONORED AT FUNERAL**

**CAMBRIDGE PEOPLE SHOW MARKS OF RESPECT DURING FUNERAL OF COLORED POLICE OFFICIAL**

*The Guardian*  
(Boston Globe, Dec. 1, 1914)

The funeral of F. Arthur Robinson, Cambridge colored sergeant of police, took place yesterday afternoon, hundreds participating in a tribute of respect. St. Bartholomew's Episcopal church, Columbia street, was not large enough to hold the throng and many stood outside.

Mayor Good, Senator-Elect J. W. Bean, Acting Chief John F. Murray, Capts. James E. Murray, Michael J. Brennan and Patrick J. Hurley, Lieuts. Wm. H. McMenimen, James P. Hall and Fred M. Ellis, Sergts. John J. Canney and T. F. Leahy, and practically the entire night staff of the

police, attended the service, as did every precinct with four or more officers: members of the Fire Department, delegations from the Rod and Gun club, Mt. Maria Lodge of Masons and other Colored organizations.

Rev. Walter D. McClane, rector of St. Bartholomew's, officiated. Music was by a quartet, assisted by the vest-ed choir. Patrolmen John P. Neilan, Fred V. Collins, Anthony Dynan and Robert J. Douglass, Jr., who served

as he would on foot. Another line re-quiring the best service of careful and painstaking workpeople is that of police-woman. Any number of bright young women entered and passed the examination for appointment in this branch of the service, but up to going ty, represented the department as to press none of them have been ap-pointed, strange to say, though no rea-son is given for their rejection. pallbearers. Two members of the Masons and two from the Rod and Gun club were the other bearers.

Sergt. Thomas P. Rowe, with six patrolmen, who served under Sergt. Robinson, formed an escort of honor. The patrolmen were Wm. J. Humphreys, Thos. J. Riley, Chas. J. McCann, Mortimer M. Hackett, D. W. O'Brien and Wm. M. McCool. There was also an escort of 75 Masons.

The funeral cortege passed up Columbia street, from the church, to Lafayette square and Massachusetts avenue, to Central square, past Station 2, with which Sergt. Robinson was connected, Franklin street, to Green, to Massachusetts avenue, to City Hall, where the escort stood at attention as the funeral passed.

The Salvation Army band played "Nearer, My God to Thee" as the cortege passed through Central square. At the Lafayette square engine house, having the district in charge certainly and also at the house of Chemical 1, display a wonderful forethought in adjoining the police station, the first buildings of the University of Chicago, but it is a fact that no Afro-American officer has traveled from the Hyde Park Police Station since the days when Lieutenant Childs was first a man's troubles begin when all citizens patrolman and then a desk sergeant of every condition and kind reach there. Older citizens of Chicago gen-this by-way in various stages of hi-erally connect the Hyde Park District larity and intoxication, it is then that

Burial was at Cambridge cemetery. There was a profusion of floral tributes some of these tokens from friends of Sergt. Robinson were J. A.

**Six of "the Finest" Are Transferred to the Tenth Precinct (Hyde Park), and Are the First Policemen of Color to Travel Out of That Station Since Lieutenant Childs Was Desk Sergeant There.**

## TRANSFER GOOD MOVE.

**Men Transferred Are Young, With Good Records for Efficiency—This and Other Changes Indicate that the General Honesty and Fitness of the Afro-American Members of the Force Is Slowly Being Recognized.**

There was considerable excitement in the Police Department early last week when an order came from headquarters to transfer Officers Waldo Batson, William Franklin, Walter Jennings, King and Smith from the Eleventh to the Tenth Precinct. To the initiated the Eleventh Precinct means the station house at 50th and State street, and the Tenth Precinct means the station house at 33rd and Lake avenue, commonly called the Hyde Park Station. Whether the aristocratic residents of the exclusive Kenwood and Hyde Park district

made a demand for these officers or whether an enlightened commanding officer recognized their general fitness may never be known, but the officers mentioned above are all Afro-Americans and the surprise of their transfer to this station is that it has

charge of the aristocratic confines along the Midway and the stately buildings of the University of Chicago, but it is a fact that no Afro-American officer has traveled from the Hyde Park Police Station since the days when Lieutenant Childs was first a man's troubles begin when all citizens

fest these four corners from daylight to dawn is enough to try any man's patience and the commanding officers display a wonderful forethought in adjoining the police station, the first buildings of the University of Chicago, but it is a fact that no Afro-American officer has traveled from the Hyde Park Police Station since the days when Lieutenant Childs was first a man's troubles begin when all citizens patrolman and then a desk sergeant of every condition and kind reach there. Older citizens of Chicago gen-this by-way in various stages of hi-erally connect the Hyde Park District larity and intoxication, it is then that

Caughan, a spray of white pinks; Wm. H. Colley, a coral wreath; from the choir guild of St. Bartholomew church, a small spray; Mutual Aid Police Association, of Cambridge, a high standing piece of mixed flowers; Cambridge Rod and Gun Club, a beautiful pillow of lilies and white roses; nieces, a pillow. The memorial service will be held on the 20th of December in St. Bartholomew's church at 11 a. m. All friends are invited.

And other nephews and nieces.

Frederick Arthur Robinson was born at Annapolis, Nova Scotia, and came to Cambridge when quite a young man. He was appointed to the police force of this city by Mayor Fox, and was promoted to Sergeant in 1894, during the administration of Mayor Daly. After serving a little over 30 years he was retired last October, owing to poor health.



LATE POLICE SERGT. ROBINSON.

*The Guardian*



Mr. Frederick H. Moody of Melrose, Mass., appointed special Policeman —First Colored to Get Such Position.



### E. H. WRIGHT GETS \$5,000 POSITION

Former County Commissioner Named Corporation Counsel Aid.

Edward H. Wright, former county commissioner, was today appointed assistant corporation counsel at a salary of \$5,000 a year. Wright is the third member of the race to receive a position in the corporation counsel's office in the last two weeks. The others were L. H. Anderson, also named an assistant corporation counsel, and the Rev. Archibald James Carey, who was made chief investigator.

Mr. Wright fills the vacancy that occurred when Charles M. Haft was made first assistant corporation counsel.

These appointments are very pleasing to the readers of The Chicago Defender, but the people of Chicago do not desire any overcrowding of any department with Afro-Americans. The more the better, Mr. Thompson, but please remember that there are other departments besides the City Law Department.

### APPOINTED STOCK CLERK OF DAYTON CITY GARAGE

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

DAYTON, O., March 9.—Thaddeus W. Wheeler has been appointed a stock clerk at the city garage. He is the first colored man to be given a political appointment under the new form of government. Mr. Wheeler, who was graduated from the Steele High School in June 1900, is a member of one of the oldest families in this city.

In 1903 he was named as deputy clerk of the Common Pleas and Circuit courts under Charles W. Bieser and renamed under John C. Good in 1906. He had charge of filing of coroner's inquest reports, naturalization of aliens and pensioners, and was custodian of the vault, duties that he performed with much credit to himself. He once attended the Y. M. C. A. night school under C. L. Billman.

Since 1909 he has been engaged in the real estate business. Mr. Wheeler was married July 11.

### APPOINTMENTS

The time is at hand for appointments for heads of the several departments in the city government. Among the important places to be filled by appointment is that of Park Commissioner. The Negroes of the city are interested in this appointment. We want a broad and "big" man to fill this important place. If the standard set by the commissioner of this department is maintained, we are sure the successful candidate will cover the scope we desire. Class distinction should be wiped out. The "color line" which does not appear in the tax assessment should not be conspicuous in the necessities and commodities purchased thereby. We cannot justly censure the Mayor for past iniquities in this department, but we do expect and have confidence that he will atone for them by seeing that a just and unbiased man is appointed.

### ENGINE COMPANY NO. 21 TRUCK TEAM WINNERS OF STATE CONTEST



Engine Co. No. 21, C. F. D.—Capt. Edmond D. McCahill; Lieutenant, Joseph C. Wickliffe; Charles Ellington, Ben F. Ramsey, Robert Hudson Mathew Grier, Newton H. Curry, James Cross, John McNamara, George Jones, Charles Jones.

Horses: State champions, Charley and Babe. Trick horses, Black Prince, mates Stonewall and Crow.

### JACKSON ELECTED TO NEWPORT CITY COUNCIL

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

The Negro, who has been a member of the State House of Representatives for eight years, assistant to the State House of Representatives, was elected without opposition in the city elections last week to the City Council from the second ward by the Republican voters.

Mr. Jackson has been on the City Republican Committee for twenty-seven

years and is senior member of the committee. He was elected to the Council for two years. He is a deacon of Mt. Olivet Baptist Church. His son, W. H. Jackson, Jr., who is a Sunday School teacher, is stock clerk for one of the leading business houses in the city.

1915

*cc Holding*  
MERE MATTER OF JUSTICE

City offices are to be filled in the near future by appointment. One is the position of Associate City Counsellor, and the other is Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board of Aldermen. These two positions, Negroes are candidates for.

We understand that the appointing officers are complaining that the Negroes cannot agree among themselves and come as a unit with the endorsement for one man for each place. Of course, a unit on any one candidate would be impossible. But we do not think that should be a reason for not appointing a Negro to the place. We have men who are aspiring for these offices who are fully qualified to fill the office they seek. We have helped in the electing of the Republican ticket; we have been promised these two offices, and we are expecting them. It is a mere matter of justice that we should receive some of the spoils of war.

We believe that we are voicing the sentiment of the best element of our population when we urge the appointment of a Negro to each of those positions, as a matter of simple justice.

Rochester, N.Y., Demo. Chronicle

JUN 15 1915

HOPE YET FOR COLORED MAN

Taft Gives Message of Hope to Colored People

Bishop Walters, at Zion Church,

Says It's in Republican Party.

A delegation of colored citizens, headed by R. B. Montgomery, called at Bishop Alexander Walters told the large audience at Zion Methodist Church last evening that he had returned to the city. The delegation consisted of the publican party after a useless search for Miss Marie A. Burgette, one of the leading colored girls of the city. At-equal opportunity for the colored race in attorney J. G. Thurman and John A. the Democratic party. Hall, editor of The Milwaukee Post— The reception and musicale in honor of Wisconsin's colored weekly. Miss Burgette presented Prof. Taft with a handsome bouquet of American beauty. Warren, Ark., will receive much. J. W. of Milwaukee, which was graciously received. Mr. Montgomery, who is a director of the institute, and will receive further contributions. A paper on the institution and its aims was read by Mrs. William Thompson, who presided last evening. Mr. Taft remarked that he had gone down with the ship in 1912 to which Sprague.

Mr. Taft remarked, "Was it a painful death? To Attorney Thurman the ex-president jocularly remarked that a woman suffrage and obtained the signature of the men of the church to support the cause next fall. W. H. Stockton

Mr. Hall spoke in appreciation of the things which Mr. Taft had done for the race in the past, and in response to the ex-president said: "I am a trustee of Hampton university, and it has been my good fortune to have visited your school. A violin selection was played by Howard Tuskegee. I am convinced that in the policy of these excellent schools lies the success of the people. These schools are solving the problem and upon their policies I can see the brightest of futures. My message to your people is a message of hope."

A. Sprague, Mrs. John G. Lee, Mrs. Elliott Sprague, Miss Mary Holmes, Mrs.

Carrie Roles, Mrs. George Gibbs, Mrs. William Wallace, Mrs. B. N. Sims and J. W. Thompson.

DANIEL J. MACON  
IS APPOINTED  
SPEAKER'S MESSENGER

*The Chicago Defender*  
Major R. R. Jackson, 49th General Assembly from the Third district, Recognition for Race When Well-Known, Chicago Man Secures Position over Ten Other Candidates.

(Special to Chicago Defender.)

Springfield, Ill., March 5.—Through the efforts of Major R. R. Jackson, Representative in the 49th General Assembly from the Third district, Daniel J. Macon was appointed messenger to Speaker David J. Shannahan of that body on Thursday of this week.

This is a signal recognition, being the first time a member of the Negro race has attained this important position. Ten nominations were made in the Republican caucus for the place and upon vote Mr. Macon, through the generalship of Major Jackson, received the majority vote. Mr. Macon is a resident of the 2nd ward and has been prominently identified politically in that section for a number of years.

*The Chicago Defender*  
Major R. R. Jackson, 49th General Assembly from the Third district, Recognition for Race When Well-Known, Chicago Man Secures Position over Ten Other Candidates.

The above postoffice is located among the thrifty class of colored people. For years prior to its discontinuance, it has had a colored postmaster. On account of race prejudice, the present congressman had it abolished thus discommoding hundreds of patrons. The department has seen the injustice of it, hence the above action. A congressman should be a man of broad views.

NEGRO LENT BY INDIANAPOLIS

Detective Borrowed by St. Louis to Raid Gamblers; Three Shot in Fight.

(Special to The Indianapolis News)

ST. LOUIS. June 23.—Three negroes were shot in a fight at Jefferson avenue and Walnut street at noon today after an

argument presumed to have grown out of negro gambling raids, according to a police report.

The arrests resulted from the activities of a negro detective from Indianapolis, borrowed by Chief Young and operating under the alias of Frank Brown.

The negro policemen said they had trouble in getting negro "stool pigeons" into the games, because they were known, and their testimony would be virtually worthless, even if the negro gamblers were arrested.

Chief Young wrote to police officials at Indianapolis, it was said, and asked that a negro detective be assigned to special work in St. Louis, and the request was granted.

Brown came to St. Louis and was turned loose to gather evidence, which he brought to Chief Young. Brown reported that in a game on the levee he found one of the St. Louis negro special officers "banking," and played long enough to lose several dollars.

HOPKINS RE-ELECTED  
WITH MAJORITY OF 300

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.  
WILMINGTON, Del., June 9.—City Councilman John O. Hopkins was re-elected to the City Council from the Sixth ward in the municipal election Saturday, with 300 votes to spare. The successful candidate received a goodly number of white votes. The Republicans also elected the mayor, eight out of twelve members of council and other city officials.

Dr. Hopkins was first elected two years ago. During his term he has succeeded in getting the race consideration continued sometime ago, will be re-established. Postmaster General Roper has notified Congressman J. G. Edwards that he will send an inspector to Lacy to investigate and take up the matter with the residents of that vicinity, with a view to the re-establishing of the office.

*The Chicago Defender*  
Major R. R. Jackson, 49th General Assembly from the Third district, Recognition for Race When Well-Known, Chicago Man Secures Position over Ten Other Candidates.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 14.—The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court knocking out the "grandfather clause" in the municipal election law for Annapolis and in the Oklahoma constitution resulted in the election of J. Albert Adams, colored, as one of the two aldermen from the Fourth Ward. Mr. Adams was a member of the Board of Aldermen at the time the Maryland Legislature adopted the law disfranchising practically all of the colored voters here in municipal elections. Adams runs a saloon, summer resort and undertaking business here. He is also a member of a number of fraternal bodies.

Maryland has two other colored city councilmen—Harry S. Cummings, who represents the 17th ward of Baltimore, and Nehemiah Henry of Cambridge.

COLORED MAN SUPT.  
OF P. O.

*The Chicago Defender*  
Alexander King, a colored man, holds a position as assistant superintendent of the Wall St. Post Office of N.Y. This station handles more mail than any other sub-station. Mr. King has been in the postal service for 22 years and has been holding his present position since 1907.

# NORTH CAROLINA FIREMEN MEET

Annual State Tournament Feat-  
ed by Many Important  
Events

## PLUMMER RE-ELECTED PRES.

Special Races and Other Contests  
Showed Efficiency of Volun-  
teer Firemen.

(By R. E. Wimberly)  
Tarboro, N. C., August 23.—Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock the annual meeting of the North Carolina Volunteer Firemen Association was called to order by President John A. Plummer of Warrenton, N. C., in the Court House at Tarboro. The meeting ran from August 17 to 19, inclusive.

The chaplain, Rev. J. W. Goins of Washington, offered a very earnest prayer. Mayor J. P. Keech gave the welcome address on behalf of the town, extending the visitors a hearty welcome into our city.

Response was made by Mr. R. Bryant, formerly of this county. The address of welcome on behalf of the white citizens was delivered by Mr. S. S. Nash.

He dwelt largely upon the qualities of a good fireman, thus: courage, bravery, self-control, etc.

Dr. S. P. Wright of Salisbury, responded.

Mr. J. H. Day delivered the address on behalf of the colored citizens, which was responded to by President Plummer.

A very interesting paper was read by Mrs. Carrie L. Battle, subject, "The Faithfulness of the Firemen." Beautiful solos were rendered by Miss Dancy, Mr. Killebrew and Miss Irwin of Jacksonville, Fla.

On Wednesday morning a parade was formed, passing through the principal streets of Tarboro and

Princeton. It is the consensus of working zealous to that end was opinion that it was the best parade Alderman Oscar Igstaedter.

The hook and ladder contest took place at three o'clock, Concord winning the first prize and Tarboro the second. Tarboro which has been in the lead for the past three years lost its grip on first place when the ladder man lost his balance and fell. He later regained his hold but the fall gave Concord the advantage.

Henderson took the horse race, which was quite an interesting feature of the day.

Thursday at eleven o'clock the Hose Reel contest took place, in which the Wilson Hose and Reel Company took first honors, winning the prize. The grab was made in twenty three seconds.

The foot race took place after the reel was won by a member of the State company of Winston-Salem, N. C.

The day's amusements were ended by an exhibition of the white fire department of Tarboro, with Pete, one of the fastest fire horses in the state.

At one thirty Friday racing at the fair grounds was a popular feature, as was a decisive ball game at four p. m., between Tarboro and Rocky Mount, which ended in favor of the Rocky Mount team.

The firemen say the meeting at Tarboro was the best ever witnessed. About twenty companies were represented.

All of the old officers were re-elected for the ensuing term: J. S. Plummer, Warrenton, president; Dr. F. S. Williston, Salisbury, first vice-president; L. L. Battle, Rocky Mount, second vice-president; J. G. Latta, Winston-Salem, treas.; C. S. L. A. Taylor, Charlotte, financial secretary; Peter Collins, Warrenton, recording and corresponding secretary.

## TO EMPLOY COLORED BANDS

Alderman Igstaedter Receives Assurance That City Will Use New Amsterdam Bands.

That the two bands of the New Amsterdam Musical Association, led respectively by Messrs. Fred W. Simpson and E. E. Thompson, which have recently had their try-outs before city authorities, will be employed by the city for some concerts at recreation centers during the Summer, has been assured the New York News during the last few days. Among those

## ANDERSON'S RECORD AS COLLECTOR COMMENDED

Highly Praised by Commissioner of Internal

Revenue Osborn

Other Prominent Men Write

Otto T. Bannard and William F. Lewis among Those to Speak Highly of Mr. Anderson's Performance of Duty.

That Charles W. Anderson was removed as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District, New York along with other Republican office-holders last week, to meet political exigencies and for no other reason, has been made evident by the many letters of praise received by Mr. Anderson from Administration officials and friends since announcement was made that he had tendered his resignation.

Aside from being generally regarded as a most efficient Collector of Internal Revenue and one of the best, if not the best, in service, Mr. Anderson enjoyed the distinction of being one of the most popular officeholders in the State of New York:

In acknowledging receipt of his letter of resignation, W. H. Osborne, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, wrote as follows:

My dear Mr. Collector:

Your letter of the second instant was brought to me at my apartments this morning where I have been confined for more than a week with an attack of la grippe. I am going to try to go down South tomorrow and see if I cannot recuperate. I don't think I have been so weak for twenty years.

Your letter is an exceedingly manly one and I appreciate it. I hope your future will be contented and prosperous. Sometime when I am in New York I will try to let you know.

With my kindest regards, I am, Truly yours,  
W. H. OSBORN,  
Commissioner.

Otto T. Bannard, banker, was another well-known man to write a letter to Mr. Anderson praising him for his highly creditable record as Collector. Mr. Bannard's letter follows:

The New York Trust Company  
26 Broad Street  
New York, March 5, 1915

Dear Charlie:

You are entirely at liberty to use my name and this is an appropriate time to congratulate you upon your magnificent service.

It has been a notable performance on your part, a credit to yourself, your Party and your Race and stands out conspicuously. There could have been no better Collector and mighty few would have done so well.

With best wishes for your future service,

(Signed) OTTO T. BANNARD,  
Hon. Charles W. Anderson,  
Custom House Building,  
New York.

The following compliment was paid Mr. Anderson by William E. Lewis, editor of the *Morning Telegraph*:

My dear Mr. Anderson:

I doubt when we both left the State of Ohio, the home of all just and proper men, that either of us believed that you would be in a position to collect and I with a pressing need of paying the income tax as set forth in the accompanying return. More advancement to you, and continued power to me to do it!

I am told by those competent to know, among them Mr. Daniel Kane and my brother, Alfred Henry Lewis, who seems to have the same information, that you are the wisest of all living men on the income tax. What I object to principally in the situation is that it took me the better part of two days to figure out just what to charge and what not, and also required great strength of mind to set down what I have. I could earn the tax twice over by using the same amount of time and application in any one of three ways.

With my continued best regards and the hope which now amounts to a belief that the great father at Washington will continue you where you belong, I am, as ever,  
Faithfully yours,  
W. E. LEWIS.

Other letters recently received by Mr. Anderson from Commissioner W. H. Osborn, in which the Collector was highly complimented for the efficient manner in which he conducted the affairs of his office, were as follows:

Charles W. Anderson, Esq.,  
Collector 2d District,  
New York, N. Y.

Sir:

This office is in receipt of a letter from Stuart Patterson, under date of February 1, 1915, in which he speaks in enthusiastic terms of the facility with which a claim for refund for excessive taxes withheld at the source had been handled by your office, the claim having been filed with you on Friday, January 29, and a check received from the Bankers Trust Company before noon on Saturday, January 30, the Bankers Trust Company having been authorized by you to refund this amount to him.

I am writing you this simply to say that the efficiency exhibited by

your office in this instance is very pleasing to me, and also for the purpose of ~~to you~~ <sup>to you</sup> that such efficiency is not ~~up to~~ <sup>up to</sup> taxpayer.

Respectfully,  
(Signed) W. H. OSBORN,  
Commissioner.

Charles W. Anderson, Esq.,  
Collector 2d District,  
New York, N. Y.

Sir:

Relative to the action taken by you to facilitate the handling of the new revenue stamps during the early part of December, when an immense amount of additional labor was imposed on your office owing to the unprecedented demand for these stamps, and am gratified to learn that you handled the situation in such a satisfactory manner.

The instructions prepared by you for the guidance and information of dealers selling wines, liqueurs, etc., in your district, are very comprehensive and will no doubt be of great assistance to the government in collecting the proper amount of tax.

I desire to thank you for your interest in these matters and to assure you that I appreciate the manner in which you overcome the obstacles which arose during the very strenuous period in the early part of December.

Respectfully,  
(Signed) W. H. OSBORN,  
Commissioner.

Mr. Anderson will hold office until his successor qualifies.

## DEMOCRATIC POSTMASTER

The Dallas Express  
HENRY BAKER, PORTER ON WEST BOUND ROCK ISLAND RECEIVES PAINFUL INJURIES—NOTES OF LANGSTON UNIVERSITY—CITY ELECTION PASS OFF QUIETLY.

## PORTER WOUNDED.

Hon. Freeman L. Martin Visits City on Political Business—Local and Personal Notes Worth Reading.

Oklahoma City, Okla., April 17.—The Board of Education was practically re-elected, hence Prof. J. H. A.

Brazelton will hold down High school for another L. Davis is re-modeling The Hon. William Harrison the city. He was invited to an address to one of the most society clubs in Kansas City, last week. Mr. Harrison is in demand as a speaker who has equals and no superiors. The new democratic postmaster, Claude Weaver, took charge of the postoffice last week and he at once dismissed each and every colored carrier connected with the force. Miss Maude Fontanott, of Grayson, Okla., still lingers with us and the society is being enriched by her presence. She still remains with her sister, Mrs. Lessie Fobes, at 1024 E. Tenth street. Buy the Dallas Express and keep posted on the race doings over the country.

Mr. Henry Baker, porter on the west-bound Rock Island railroad from Oklahoma City, met with a very serious accident last Saturday while returning home having been knocked in the head with a piece of iron from the hands of a hobo who had been put off his car. Hon. Freeman L. Martin, of Tulsa, Okla., was in the city last Monday. He called and interviewed the governor. Bro. Martin is after a certain political plum soon to drop. He possesses the right political faith, if the integrity and ability is in him. Prof. J. H. Hogan, of Langston, Okla., was here last Saturday. He said the university was preparing for the commencement in grand style and as they have never done before. The State Board of Education recently appointed by Governor Williams, has shown no signs of the course they will pursue with particular reference to the presidency of Langston University. Prof. Inman E. Page has held down the place for 16 years. In company with Prof. Hogan were Prof. E. M. Watson and Prof. P. W. Watman, all professors in the university. Miss Bessie Floyd, of Chandler, Okla., was here Saturday visiting her parents. Miss Georgella Cage, of Arcadia, was here. Mr. Owen Sheppard returned from Wichita Falls, Texas.

The State Baptist Executive Board sitting at Muskogee last Thursday, located the Baptist Orphan Home at Oklahoma City. The city election passed off quietly with Republicans electing the head of the ticket and the Democrats taking the two commissioners.

## ANDERSON GIVEN HIGH HONORS

Famous Internal Revenue Collector on Mayor Mitchell's Committee

Collector Chas. W. Anderson has been appointed as the representative of his race on Mayor Mitchell's committee of unemployed. On the particular sub-committee of which the famous Collector is a member are Judge Elbert L. Gary, George W. Perkins, Cornelius Vanderbilt and Dr. Stephen S. Wise. On the list of diners to-morrow at the Merchant's Association dinner given by Judge Gary is also the name of Collector Anderson.

Political - 1915

Office Holding

# OFFICER G. HEISER PROTECTS DAUGHTER AT HYDE PARK HOTEL

Southern White Woman Robs  
Girl of Pay and Father Ascer-  
tains the Trouble—Proprietor and was told that she could find it out  
of Hotel Strikes Officer After  
Calling Him Vile Names—Po-  
lice Captain Had Nerve to Tell  
Officer to Stay In His District.

## MOORE BOOKED FOR STRIKING OFFICER.

The Case of Moore Up Before Judge  
Wells—Officer Heiser Is Suspended  
by Order of Chief Healey—Race  
Leaders to Watch the Case When  
Called Before Trial Board.

Recently Miss Ollie Heiser worked top of her voice, "You nasty, stinking  
for Mrs. Carnale, who resides at the nigger." Words flew and Mrs. Carnale  
Hyde Park hotel. Miss Heiser quite threatened to slap Miss Ollie's  
and the southern lady, who resides in face.

Memphis, Tenn., when she is home, In the meantime Mr. Moore came  
decided that she would pull off some and knocked on the door, speaking to  
of her southern stunts and refused to the officer, who told him that the  
pay the girl. Several attempts to collect pay were of no avail, and Miss  
Heiser appealed to her father, who is a policeman. One day last week her  
father, Geo. S. Heiser, went to the hotel with his daughter to ascertain  
what might be the trouble. Thursday  
was the eventful day. They gained admission to the hotel and went to the  
third floor by means of the annex elevator.

Answering the knock at her door, make no arrest, he had only come to  
Mrs. Carnale said to Officer Heiser, find out what the reason was his  
"Officer, I am glad that you came and daughter could not be paid. Mrs. Carnale told Moore that she did not  
a talk with me." Entering he inquired what the trouble was.

### Refuses to Pay Girl Wages.

She explained that the girl had quit  
her service and because she was un-  
able to get one to work for her she  
would not pay Miss Heiser a penny.  
Yet she admitted that she owed the  
girl. "I would not pay her to save her  
life." "Lady, there is a law in the  
his daughter and to find out why she

couldn't be paid. At this juncture Mrs. Carnale interrupted.

### Moore Slaps Heiser and Is Arrested.

"I don't want a nigger talking over  
my phone." Moore snatched the re-  
ceiver out of the officer's hand and  
struck him in the face. He was then  
placed under arrest. There was a  
tussle and Moore hit the officer again,  
saying that he wouldn't let a 'nigger'  
officer arrest him, to which Heiser  
told him that one would this time. He  
pushed him out the door and took him  
down stairs. Then Moore said, "I will  
accept your arrest," and asked to be  
taken to the station in a taxicab. Of-  
ficer Heiser consented providing that  
Moore paid the taxi bill.

On reaching the first floor Moore  
went to his office and began doing  
something else, but the officer fol-  
lowed him in his office. Then when  
they went to the curb Moore seen a  
crowd gathering and offered to walk,  
but again it came to his mind that  
Heiser was not white and would walk  
with him. By that time the taxi  
came along. Entering the station  
every one shook hands with Moore.

### Lavin Abuses Heiser.

The desk sergeant asked what the  
trouble was. Heiser replied, "I have  
this man under arrest." Then Lavin  
stepped up. Looking Heiser over from  
head to foot he stepped back a few  
paces and said, "What business have  
you here? You don't belong in this  
district. We don't want any niggers  
to come out here and tend to our busi-  
ness. We have men of our own at this  
station. You ought to be locked up."

He was told that he was the captain  
of the station and if he seen fit to  
then lock him up. Turning to the  
desk sergeant, Heiser said book this  
man for striking and resisting an off-  
icer. Then Lavin asked when Heiser  
wanted the case tried. When told to  
try it when he saw fit he told the  
sergeant to try the case at one o'clock  
Friday so that he could be there and  
also that he would see that Heiser  
went before the trial board. Moore  
then told Lavin that he would spend  
one thousand dollars to see that  
Heiser was brought before the board  
and lose his job. Moore signed his  
own bond and all left the station.

Heiser went to the Coliseum and was  
there informed by Sergeant Glenn that  
the station was calling him.

He called his own station and was  
told to call Hyde Park. On call-  
ing the Hyde Park station he learned  
that the case had come up that after-  
noon. Moore wanted a jury trial and  
the wanted the case set for Tuesday, the  
28th, in Judge Wells' court.

Heiser Suspended By Chief Healey.

At 4:30 Captain Smith called Heiser

up at his residence and asked him if  
he had been informed as to his sus-  
pension. As he had not he was re-  
quested to come to the station where  
Healey's order was read. Heiser  
handed in his keys and star. Does  
Moore run the police department?  
Does Captain Lavin?

This is the same sort of a case that  
happened at the sinking of the Eastland.  
A race officer was attacked by Southerners  
who came with the  
a woman. She called him everything  
her tongue got on. Her escort pulled  
her away and she came back. She  
was arrested and brought to trial. The  
judge dismissed the case. These men  
have passed civil service and as long  
as they do their duty as to the law  
they deserve the backing of the citi-  
zens. If Chief Healey refuses to give  
them a square deal then there is an-  
other authority.

adverse legislation was aimed at  
the Negro. Probably no man in  
Washington did more to ferret out  
the segregation practices in the  
various departments and give the  
result of his findings to newspapers,  
daily and weekly.

At the Capitol, Mr. McCracken  
had many friends, which included  
a woman. She called him everything  
her tongue got on. Her escort pulled  
her away and she came back. She  
was arrested and brought to trial. The  
judge dismissed the case. These men  
have passed civil service and as long  
as they do their duty as to the law  
they deserve the backing of the citi-  
zens. If Chief Healey refuses to give  
them a square deal then there is an-  
other authority.

## J. O. HOPKINS RE-ELECTED TO CITY COUNCIL

Wilmington, Del., Voters Send Popular  
Pharmacist to Council for Second  
Time—Has Votes to Give Demo-  
cratic Opponent.

(Special to the Chicago Defender.)

Wilmington, Del., June 11.—City  
Councilman John O. Hopkins was re-  
elected from the Sixth Ward in the  
municipal election Saturday. His Dem-  
ocratic opponent, William D. Morrow,  
made a particularly energetic cam-  
paign against Dr. Hopkins, but the lat-  
ter had 300 votes to spare. The suc-  
cessful candidate received a goodly  
number of white votes. The Repub-  
licans also elected their candidate for  
mayor and eight out of the twelve  
members of the city council and other  
city officials. Dr. Hopkins was first  
elected two years ago. During his  
term he has succeeded in getting the  
race consideration in many matters af-  
fecting his interests. Less than a week  
ago he succeeded in having the city  
council pass an ordinance barring such  
race-hating plays as "The Birth of a  
Nation," "The Nigger," and "The  
Clansman." Councilman Hopkins was  
born in Kent county, Maryland, but  
has resided here since he was a mere  
tot. He is a graduate of the Howard  
high school and Philadelphia College  
of Pharmacy, finishing at the latter  
school in 1908. With Dr. Conwell Ban-  
ton he conducts a successful drugstore  
at Twelfth and Walnut streets. He is  
also proprietor of a moving picture  
theater.

### WIGGINS REELECTED BALIFF

Wilmington, Del., July 1.—  
William Wiggins, colored, was re-  
elected baliff of the City Council-  
man. He had no opposition.  
Councilman John O. Hopkins was  
his sponsor.

# ROYALL AND BOLDEN POLL HEAVY VOTE BUT ARE BEATEN

Colored Candidates, However, Cause Defeat of G. O. P.  
in 31st Aldermanic and 21st Assembly Districts

REPUBLICANS MAKE MANY GAINS IN STATE

Tammany's Victory in City and County Tuesday Offset by  
Staggering Blow Given Wilson's Administration  
in Other Sections

voters evinced the dawn of a new era. It was most assuredly commendable The election of Tuesday, Nov. 2, is for voter and candidate in the effort now a matter of history, and of a kind of Rev. Bolden to reach the Assembly that involves the political status of the Chamber at Albany from the 21st Assembly District. It may be true that colored brother of New York City. The assembly District. It may be true that most important city in the Union and he is temporarily denied that privilege, where he enjoys the right of franchise but it does not blast the future hopes Then, too, people in and out of New York probabilities of the voters. And York watch with eager anxiety the way the fact that John M. Royall beat his in which the colored voter registers his adversary. Hyman Pouker, who two choice for parties and candidates se-years ago was the opponent of Jas. H. lected therefrom. They watched with Anderson, carries with a significance peculiar interest the election of Tues. that culminates into happy conclusions day last, as well as did the whites, by Mr. Royall's followers. And not cause two of New York City's most notwithstanding the election of Aldermanable representatives were in the field elect McKee, a campaign for and by competing against great odds for the colored man will at once begin. offices so long enjoyed by the white. The total vote cast for John M. brother in spite of the fact that there Royall's Alderman of the 31st Alder- is a startling colored vote in New York District was 878; for Hyman York. As a matter of fact it has been Pouker, 760, for McKee, 1,580, thus for many years the balance of power giving McKee, the successful candi- In lieu of the awakening then of the date, 762 majority over both Royall colored voter to his sense of duty he and Pouker, while Royall's majority is now not requesting but demanding over Pouker was 118. Rev. Bolden's representation. As a nucleus to the vote against H. G. Mitchell for the As- future, Messrs. John M. Royall and the assembly was 1,027.

Rev. R. M. Bolden offered themselves Quite all of the local Democratic as sacrifices upon the altar of time and candidates were elected to the most for a reason that must be appreciated important offices, it is true, but the and fully understood by the voters of coming Presidential campaign will New York.

In a way they are defeated. But on the Republican party locally and na- the other hand the progress of the tionally. surely be an overwhelming victory for race politically is advanced. And the The defeat of Alderman Igstaeder, law, and both husband and wife must lessor taught to both parties is one of the high, low, great and small lose a give written assent to assignments.

future reckoning and selection of can- Wilson's Administration Hit. didates recognition must be given and appreciation shown for the colored Local and State elections Tuesday voter's strength. His abilities and had a national bearing. In New York capabilities have proven to be of three Republican Congressmen were worth to both parties and an inspired, while the Republican Assem- to the voters for higher politically won its way back to power in the bination. And the campaign of teeth of its well-earned unpopularity. The two colored candidates, herculean in Pennsylvania the Republicans won business, selling dry goods and ready- as it was, earnestly waged, is one that back Philadelphia for their Mayoralty to-wear clothing. Miss Vanda Clark must take its place in history. For candidate and elected one Congress is visiting in Dallas and Fort Worth never before was there such a man. In Massachusetts the Governor- campaign waged by the colored people forship was taken away from the Demo- their own as that of 1915. And the rats. In New Jersey the Republicans profound interest shown by the local increased their majority in both

houses of the State Legislature.

So marked a sentiment in so many large States gives an intimation of voters' views on the national situation. Hundreds of thousands of voters who cast Wilson ballots in 1912 have taken the only opportunity offered them to express their dissatisfaction with Democratic national rule. The ballot has spoken, addressing its disapproval to Washington indirectly, it is true, through the intermediary of local candidates, yet so generally that the true destination of its message cannot be mistaken. The result in Kentucky, a ring of Palestine, has been visited by debatable ground but presumptively Miss Jessie Morgan. Misses Alberta Democratic, has yielded so meager a Democratic victory with so considerable a falling off from the majority won in 1914 as to furnish further evidence of the fall in the standing of the Administration, to say nothing of his attitude to the colored people who voted for him in 1912.

was buried Sunday. Falls County Albert Cosey, of New Jersey, has been Undertakers had charge of remains, recently disbarred and could not take Mr. William Sapp on Commerce St., died Wednesday and was buried Thursday. Dr. Chandler is nicely situated on Wood street, in the rear of Prof. Burkley's dry goods store. The reporter made a business trip to Waco last week. Miss Buelah Kissee returned from Ft. Worth and Waco. Mrs. Marsella Westley of Caldwell, is visiting Mrs. Pollard. Miss Gertrude Dar- Miss Jessie Morgan. Misses Alberta Parks and Mr. P. A. Stamps, Jr., left last week for Prairie View to enter school. Mr. Jasper Williams is in El Paso. Three (3) acres of land has been purchased for a park in Emerson's Addition. Mr. Tom Allen, the colored detective of Austin, was here last week and carried away two criminals. Friday, September 11, Mr. James H. Lacy entertained a number of friends at the Tally House in honor of Miss May L. Taylor of Belton.

Consternation Created in Ranks of Colored Men Now in Civil Service Employment by Progressive and Unceasing Assualts of Southern President's Local Leaders—Talk of Walter's Appointment Poorly Received

That the Woodrow Wilson adminis- tration will stop its wholesale dis- missal of colored men from the Govern- ment service, whether Republican or Democratic, only when not one of them can boast that he holds a representa- tive position, seems to be borne out by the proceedings of the last few days. Since the forced resignation of Col- lector Chas. W. Anderson from the of- fice of Collector of Internal Revenue most of the colored people holding re- sponsible and representative positions in the New York districts have either been dismissed or demoted. Three col- colored guagers, it is announced, will walk the plank on the first of the com- ing month. The colored inspectors still in the revenue service within the last few weeks are others among those who have been either dismissed or transferred. A colored woman who held a responsible stenographic posi- tion and rated as deputy revenue col- lector has been handed her resigna- tion. On last Saturday Ralph W. Lang- ston, for many years one of the pillars of local colored Democracy, who was appointed to his position as deputy collector by the Wilson administration a little over a year ago, was put out of office. It is said that Mr. Langston was notified some time previously that his resignation, to take effect on June 15, would be acceptable. To this Mr. Langston is said to have demurred. Failing to send in his resignation, he was summarily ousted, it is stated.

The rumor is persistent in certain quarters that Bishop Alexander Wal- ters could have the appointment of Recorder of Deeds if he wished it. It was further stated that he was going to take it, since his friend, Lawyer Marlin for her health. Mrs. Holston of Highbank, died Saturday night, and

Attorney Thomas W. Fleming, of Cleveland, O., was among those elected as members of the city council of that city. He was elected from the eleventh ward on a non-partisan ticket, five other candidates in the field, all of whom were white except himself. He had some show all right, while the white folks were settling the matter between themselves. With respects to Booker T.



THOMAS W. FLEMING.  
THE TRUTH ABOUT  
HALLER

There are some men who have been tried, the whom over Negro voter knows just what to expect. Julius Haller, candidate for a man in the 24th ward is one of the few men on the Republican ticket who is in this class. He is a real estate man, opposed to segregation, or any class legislation. He was one of the two men in a Republican Council, a few years ago, who supported Donavant, a Negro, for sergeant-at-arms to the last, against the Democrat that won. Naturally he supported Ralph Turner for the same position. He can be depended upon and every voter should see that his name is left unscratched on the ballot next Friday. Note carefully the 24th ward.

Political - 1915

## Office Holding

### A COLORED INSPECTOR.

Doubtlessly Commissioner Hartigan of the Weights and Measures Bureau is fully aware of the disposition of the white merchants all over the city to treat the colored purchaser as a fool specially created and sent their way for the purpose.

Perhaps Commissioner Hartigan thinks his inspectors are doing effective work throughout the Harlem colored district and keeping the robber-inclined merchant at the minimum of dishonesty. But they are not! And no blame to the inspectors, either. We think they are trying to do their work effectively. We think they are trying to catch in the act the dishonest merchant. But their face is against them. The color of which they would perhaps make ample boast is against them in this particular instance.

To comprehend this the Commissioner must remember that the white merchants in the colored district of Harlem are catering almost wholly to colored patrons. They are fully aware of the absence from the Mayor's Bureau of Weights and Measures of colored inspectors. They are always on their guard for the white inspector. They know he must be among the small number of white patrons who make their purchases in the colored district. Therefore, they practise their thieving only on the colored purchaser. And many are the ways thereof. The colored purchaser, by strict attention to the scales can do a great deal in the way of protecting the pocket-book. One of the favorite practises of the dishonest merchant—the dishonest butcher, in particular—is to offer certain commodities at prices that would necessarily mean bankruptcy if on the level, and then make up the difference on the scales, the while the too trusting house-keeper stands unobservant by. As a result the purchaser oft-times pays for six pounds at six cents a pound more than she would to the honest merchant for the same amount at seven cents a pound. Thus is the honest merchant robbed of his prospective patron and the housekeeper robbed of her money.

A colored inspector would help in this and many other respects.

## MAYOR HAS NO JOBS

### FOR COLORED APPLICANTS

At a meeting of representative citizens held at the residence of Dr. T. S. Hawkins last Saturday night, the condition of unemployed colored men was discussed.

The discussion centered around a suggestion of having the city give colored unemployed work during the way of political jobs could be expected.

It may be added, that enough colored voters either refused to vote for Timanus four years ago or voted for Mr. Preston that the latter's election was insured.

Chicago Leads With Colored Police-men.

By taking the Civil Service Examination, Chicago leads all other cities in the country in number of colored policemen. There are one Lieutenant, ten sergeants and 120 patrolmen.

There have been colored men on the force for a number of years, but this is the highest yet. They take the examination, quality and are given appointments. They make splendid officers and rank among the best in the service. There is some talk of putting Lieut. Childs out South. There is also one company of firemen, No. 21, manned by men of the race. There are at least forty or more teachers in the public schools and there could be more if the young women of the race would qualify.

A committee had an interview with Mayor Preston regarding the situation Wednesday. It is evident that the committee was not given any assurance that colored

SECOND WARD.				
<i>The Chicago Defender</i>				
Simon P. Gary,	2,656	1,492	3,848	
Al. Rusch (Dem.)	4,485	2,239	6,724	
Oscar De Priest,				
(Rep.)	8,507	8,864	10,371	
Samuel Block,				
(Soc.)	395	108	503	
De Priest's Plurality				3,647

Never before in the history of Chicago politics has such an avalanche of votes carried to victory the successful candidate as did the voters on last Tuesday, when William Hale Thompson triumphed in the mayoralty contest. The unprecedented plurality of 140,000 tells the story of the popularity of this new Moses, who verily has come as the advance guard of prosperity. The vast voting population of Chicago had been aroused to a pitch unheard of in any municipal election. Every man and woman on the registry books had been canvassed and educated. When the polls opened on Tuesday morning the voters were like so many restless thoroughbred horses ready for the fall of the flag. Through-out the entire city the battle lines were sharply drawn. An army of workers were on the job, and from house to house they scampered for votes for their favorite candidates.

### The Fight in the Second.

In the Second Ward, where voters of the Afro-American race in large numbers reside, the excitement was at fever heat. The race had one of its own on the ticket for Alderman. Every man and woman in this group was civil servants, their innate humanitarians and admirable courage making them an asset to the fire department.

—scurrilous to a revolting degree—

had been circulated among the white people by the Democrats. The race issue was directly raised, white men and women were admonished by these circular letters to "Rise up and throw off the yoke of threatened Negro domination." The effect was electrical among the Afro-Americans. They came to the front 11,000 strong for Oscar De Priest, and for the first time in the history of the city of Chicago a member of this race will sit in the august body.

## FIREMEN BACK UP RECORD OF BRAVERY WITH ONE OF THRIFT

*The Chicago Defender*  
Eleven Representatives of the Race in Los Angeles Fire Department Not Only Conspicuous for Courage, but Property

Holdings Make Them Substantial Citizens.

(Special to the Chicago Defender.)

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 8.—There are eleven firemen in the city, grouped under the names of hose companies, feel the meeting of the Supreme Nos. 2 and 4, 1527 Winfield street and Lodge at Columbus will offer the psychological moment to make an Ohioan Their record for bravery and for meritorious conduct is commendable. The will again establish his home here in names of several have appeared from his native city.

## AFRO-AMERICANS WANT REPRESENTATION ON SCHOOL BOARD.

Man or Woman Selected Must Not Be the Offering of Politicians, But a Person of Ability and Character Representing All the People—Position Important One.

Next to procuring representation in the city council of an Afro-American, no office is of greater importance to this people than a member of the school board.

We have succeeded in electing one of our race to the council. Let us now bend our efforts towards getting one of our race on the school board. By all means this effort should be intelligently directed. It should not be the goal of any politician or the distinct result of political backing. The office is one devoid of remuneration, and essentially one to be given to the highest type of our race from every point of view.

### Must Represent the People.

He or she should be the choice of all the people and one whose capacity squares with the high responsibilities attaching to the office. There are many men and women among us who could easily "fill the bill," and if the element of selfishness and political pull is not predominant in causing the selection, the right kind of race representative will be given the appointment.

### Guard Your Children's Interest.

Reference to the needs of the race's thousands of school children and the safeguarding of their interest, together with high character and education, should be the sole consideration, and any delegations waiting on the mayor or those who have influence with him who do not have these interests in view should be disregarded and rebuffed. It is better that the race be unrepresented in this important place than to have one whose purpose is to play cheap politics with a reckless disregard for the little ones, whose fitness and availability for Supreme Chancellor of the K. P.'s to succeed lift in the community.

## POLICE WOMEN.

WOMEN ON THE POLICE FORCE are no longer an experiment, after severe tests the heads of the police department have been forced to acknowledge they more than came up to their expectations and now they are considered a permanent fixture. Women have always been used more or less to aid in the detection of crime, though they were not dignified with a title, only in the past few years have they acquired this distinction. In the ranks of our Chicago force can be found every nationality but our own, and why? Surely not because they have not made application, nor can it be because they lack any qualities possessed by their more fortunate white sisters, nor yet could the argument be made that they are not needed. We repeat then, why? Perhaps it takes a pull; let us be more positive; it does take a pull; few people get anywhere politically, without it. Our women having had little or no experience in politics are practically helpless. The men of our race who have influence should make it their business to see that any worthy aspirant has all the support necessary. We are voters, heavy taxpayers and more entitled to representation than many with unpronounceable names who are now on the city pay roll. We must not only ask for these things but fight for them. And it is the duty of every good citizen to lend their moral and financial support to this end. Our new mayor, if the subject is brought to his attention, no doubt will recognize our claim as just and put some of our deserving women on the police force.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Chas. W. son have been intimate friends for a number of years, from the time when Revenue for the Second District of both were ward leaders. In addition to this appointment, the Governor of his race in the State, has in mind, it is said, the substantial recognition in the very near future last Friday by State Commissioner of Agriculture Chas. S. Wilson colored Republicans.

to be supervising agent of the department. There has been a growing feeling at \$4,000 a year. The appointment of Chas. S. Whitman by his hosts of colored admirers was made at the request of Governor Chas. S. Whitman, the first throughout the country because of recognition in the way of appointment to permanent office which the men, especially in view of their service to him and the disastrous anti-Governor has made of the race up to vices to him and the disastrous anti-Governor's tenure of office race policy of the Woodrow Wilson administration. But since the appointment of the widely popular Collector

As supervising agent of the Agricultural Department, Mr. Anderson has become known he has been delighted with congratulations from both will bring to the office, in addition to races all over the country. It was a his wonderfully natural adaptability, master stroke for the Governor. It special fitness and experience gained has gone a long way toward winning as Collector of Internal Revenue. He has back his legions of colored friends, will supervise the inspection of the

### CONSUL PAYNE RETURNS.

State. It will be his duty to see to it that the public health is protected from the adulterations and diseases coming from agricultural products. He will protect the farmers through the bonding and regulation otherwise of commission merchants. The position covers a vast area, calling for great executive ability and discretionary power, such as Collector Anderson possesses. The appointment has been hanging fire for many months, the News can authoritatively say, and may in no wise be considered a pre-a son at Cincinnati. He has been in the United States election catch-vote appointment. Governor Whitman and Collector Anderson service for the past twelve years and

is regarded as a man of high character and efficiency. His record in the Consular service ranks high, and he is known for his loyalty to the letter and spirit of the constitution of the United States. While Mr. Payne has done some exceptional work since being in office, he is not given to publicity and only cares to know that he is doing his duty to the satisfaction of his government.

During his stay with Mrs. Payne at their home in Huntington Mr. Payne, by invitation of Professor Byrd Prilerman of the West Virginia Collegiate institute, visited the institute as the guest of the professor and Mrs. Prilerman and delivered an address to the students. The Hon. Mr. Payne is not only a capable and studious man of national affairs, but is also a minister, with the degree of doctor of divinity.

Dr. Payne delivered a most helpful sermon to the student body at the West Virginia Collegiate institute and also gave an instructive address on his work as American consul at St. Thomas. He is among the oldest men in point of service in the consulate and keeps in close touch with the many rapid changes of sentiment and policy of world powers as events occur. Dr. Payne was much impressed with the students of the West Virginia Collegiate institute and the good work they are doing in all departments of the school.

### THE SEVENTEENTH WARD FIGHT.

The old story may be told of the Seventeenth Ward, a disciplined organization, the sympathy of the colored people, the lack of money on the part of the other candidates made Collector Harry S. Cummings an easy winner. He carried every precinct and joy was loose in his camp Tuesday night. All the "boys" were with him and the way they piled up votes was a caution. Cummings received 747 votes as against 272 for Davenport and 262 for Williams—a clear majority of all cast.

Some of those interested in the fight against Cummings declare that they will not support him under any consideration, but it is generally believed that he will be returned to the Council in the general election. He has many friends among the Democrats, as was evidenced by the interest that many white saloonkeepers manifested in his candidacy. The only time that Mr. Cummings has been defeated was in 1892 when Cleveland won the Presidency. The late

Hiram Wattie was snowed under in 1905, but the fight that year was only for the City Council. The Mayoralty fight practically insures Cummings' success.

Wilbur E. King declined a \$2,700 position in the Attorney-General-elect's office. In declining the position, Mr. King sent the Attorney-General the following letter:

"I have given the subject of my appointment a great deal of thought since I saw you last, and while I appreciate your consideration for me, I cannot bring myself to believe that it will be the best for me or my people to accept. My reasons are: First, I will be taken away from the courts and juries, and out of touch with the public with which it has taken me a long time to build up a relation of confidence and good will, and at the end of two years I will find myself a stranger to the courts and people of my county. Second—My people are passing through a strange crisis, and they need some one to speak for them, and to protect their interests, and I owe it to them to do whatever I can in their behalf. In the office of Attorney-General all things must meet at a common point. My duty to my people might easily lead in a different direction from the administration policy I could not afford to embarrass the administration on one hand, nor stultify myself on the other. \* \* \* These are some of the things that strongly urge me to go back to the ranks of general practice, which I have fully determined to do."

### ADAMS ELECTED TO ANNAPOLIS COUNCIL

Annapolis, Md., July 15.—For the first time since the Legislature enacted a law practically confining all voting in municipal elections to whites, Annapolis has had an election in which all white and colored, could participate. The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring "grandfather clauses" illegal gave all a chance to register and vote.

At the biennial election Monday, Mayor Strange was reelected by just 31 majority. J. Albert Adams, who represented the Fourth ward in the Board of Aldermen prior to the enactment of the municipal election law with the "grandfather clause," was one of the two Republicans elected from the ward. He received 285 votes.

Adams is well known in Anne Arundel county, being proprietor of several business enterprises, as well as belonging to a number of fraternal bodies.

Maryland has two other colored City Councilmen Harry S. Cummings, of Baltimore, and Nehemiah Henry, of Cambridge.



F. Q. MORTON.

### W. E. KING'S LETTER DECLINING POSITION

THE NEW YORK TIMES, OMB. 23, 1905.—Green, the colored lawyer, appointed by the new Republican Attorney-General for the State, is to take the place formerly held by Leroy H. Goodman, also colored, who served under Democratic Attorney-General Hogan.

The Republican Attorney-General cuts the salary for his colored assistant to \$1,500 per annum, whereas the former Democratic Attorney-General, who was the first to recognize the race in that office, saw to it that Mr. Goodman received a salary of \$1,800 per annum, and was permitted to maintain an office outside and look after private office practice.

Political - 1915

Office Holding  
America's First Afro-American  
Lieutenant of Police, All Nationalities Taking Orders, Who Will Take  
Examination for a Higher Grade

*The Chicago Defender*

9/18/15

Lieutenant William F. Childs enjoys the distinction of being the only Afro-American police lieutenant in the United States. He has been connected with the police department of Chicago for seventeen years. He was the first of his race to be appointed sergeant of police, having on competitive examination passed at the head of nearly seventy competitors.

After seven years' service as desk sergeant he took the examination for a lieutenancy, and was among the three highest. His appointment automatically followed when a vacancy was created. Since his promotion Lieut. Childs has been in charge of the Bureau of Identification. When the Half Century Jubilee Exposition was opened Lieut. Childs was placed in charge of the detail of twenty officers assigned by the city to the exposition.

Lieut. Childs is married and resides in a beautiful home at 66th boulevard and Eberhardt avenue, which he recently erected from his own designs.

The Afro-Americans in Chicago point with pride to their lieutenant of police when they take visitors to the exposition. He can be seen daily at the exposition resplendent in his new uniform.

**Freeman Bureau, 3000 South State St.**  
**Phone, Douglass 8058, Automatic**  
**75-233.**

CHICAGO, Ill., April 6.—Extra. *William Hale Thompson, the Republican, was elected Mayor. The whole South side was closed, memory of Mr. Oscar De Priest, a member of the race for Alderman. The returns are not all in, but it looks as though Mr. Thompson will win by 150,000. It means that Chicago will be Republican and the State in two years will be Republican, and will go back in the Republican column for the next Republican nominee. Col. Franklin A. Denton, president of the Republican Club. Mr. Thompson spoke to the largest crowd of people he ever saw at a political meeting on last Saturday night and from the enthusiasm at that meeting he knew that the next mayor of the city would be a Republican." Mr. De Priest, the Alderman-elect, served two terms as County Commissioner. He had the backing of the regular Republican organization and every leading Negro in the Second Ward was for him and the women were for him solid. Young men who never voted took part in the last primary, voting for a colored man and went to the polls on Tuesday and voting for a man of their race for Alderman. Plans are now being made to give Mr. De Priest a big banquet. It will be the first time in the history of the State that an Afro-American has been elected to such an office. It will mean political influence and preferment in this city to deserving men of the race. Every race paper was for Mr. De Priest.*

**COL. COTTRILL NOW GOES**

President Names White Man to Succeed Last Colored Collector at



**LIEUT. WM. F. CHILDS.**

This picture was taken especially for the Chicago Defender, in the center of the Lincoln Exposition beside the statue of the martyred president.

**NEGRO POLICE IN BOSTON.** the only one now retained on the

*The Boston Reliance* force and is stationed at the headquarters. He has been in the service for over thirty years. George Horton and Jacob S. Butler were the last to wear the uniform. Ten years or more back the uniform. Several have taken the examination and passed. There were four who patrolled the districts of Boston at the same time but have been disqualified.

It seems that the general trend of the Negro in Boston has been backward. His mind has been kept in such a state of excitement over the years and finally resigned. Another, Henry Jenkins was stationed in Brighton. He has been retired on a pension and is now night watchman in Castle sq. James E. Atus and Sergeant Horatio J. Homer complete this

That terrible scourge; agitation; famous quartette, who were in the has carried in its resistless sweep service together. Sergeant Homer is many of the prosperous enterprises

that once were the pride of the Boston Negro and the policemen went with them. Now that new and vigorous workmen are reconstructing these devastated territories they need the protection of the strong arm of the law, represented by members of our race. A little concerted effort on our part will not only make up for the officers who activities have long since been consigned to the pages of history, but perhaps give us a few more to start the new year with.

"Taxation without representation" is as unjust to the Negro now as it was to the colonists in the eighteenth century. A ratio percentage of the money which we pay to the city for taxes and water rates should come back to us in policemen and firemen's pay just the same as it does to other citizens.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 25.—President Woodrow Wilson announced Monday the appointment of James L. Curtis, Esq., to be Resident Minister and Consul General of the United States to the Republic of Liberia.

James L. Curtis was born in Raleigh, N. C., more than forty years ago, where he completed the public schools, and in 1885 entered Lincoln University in Pennsylvania. He graduated from Lincoln University in 1889. He then entered the Northwestern University Law School in Chicago, Ill., from which he graduated in 1898 with first honors and was awarded the Callaghan Prize. In 1892 in an intercollegiate oratorical contest held in Chicago between representatives of different colleges in the United States he was awarded first prize of twenty dollars in gold. In 1899 Mr. Curtis was admitted to the Bar of Minnesota and entered the practice of law in that city. He came to New York City in 1906, where he has since been engaged in the general practice of law. Mr. Curtis has specialized in civil practice and has won many signal victories in his chosen profession in the various courts of this State. He has during his residence in New York City been an active member of the Democratic party, having for a number of years been a district leader of the United Colored Democracy. During the campaign of 1912 he was chairman of the campaign committee of the National Colored Democratic League, and made speeches in several States in support of President Wilson's candidacy. Mr. Curtis is a member of the Bethel A. M. E. Church of this city, and was for a number of years a trustee of said church. He is also a member of the Board of Managers of the Colored Branch of the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Curtis comes from a family distinguished for its services. During the Spanish American War three members of his family held commis-

sions in the United States Army as men who deserted the ranks of the G. O. they did not support him." line officers and two held commis-P. He issued a statement to-day lauding tack on Borough President Pounds and the candidates on the Democratic ticket Public Works Commissioner Voorhies against me. I had received the oppositions as assistant surgeons in the the United States Army.

for the interest they have taken in his photo play which he says is offensive to his race.

Mr. Curtis is married, his wife is white, and scored the Republicans for their offensive deeds to the negroes. At a meeting of the United Colored Democracy of the County of Kings held last night at No. 60 Fleet street, the officers were elected: P. J. Drummans, president; Frederick Perry, first vice-president; John Stevens, second vice-president; John H. Atkins, secretary, and H. S. Bossieux, treasurer. The delegates have raised the race issue, yet will be held responsible to the Republican Advisory and Executive Committees.

Mr. Wibecan is a resident of the Sixth Assembly District. He has been recognized as the G. O. P. leader of the negro voters in the borough. He has the support of the members of his race in his race in the borough. In his statement o-day he said, in part:

"The coming campaign will present many surprises. I have talked with colored people in many walks of life and they all talk of voting independently this all. Even some of the colored professional politicians, to my surprise, are talking of voting against certain candidates on the Republican ticket.

"The colored people have been unyielding in their loyalty to the local Republican organization for years. We have seen it rise to power and office and realized that their votes were in many instances responsible for its existence. In the past we have voted against good Democrats, who proved to be friends, not because they were ungrateful, but because the party of Abraham Lincoln appealed to them so strongly. But now they are no longer hugging the phantom sentiment. They have been betrayed. They have seen representatives of other races honored with promotion in the public service. They know the present leadership has no conception of the ideals or aspirations of the colored people. I venture the opinion that some of the district leaders could not tell off hand when the party was organized and where and when Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation. In other words, they regard the present organization as simply an office trust whose success or failure would involve no principles.

"Men like Judge Howard Nash apply like this," said the colored nominee

peal to them because his forbears helped this morning. Mr. Binswanger, who with the other

citizenship in the great abolitionary movement before the war and who fought in the Civil War to maintain it. Congress was defeated by the colored man, was man Fitzgerald, in Congress, acted as a consistent friend of the colored people in the closing hours of the last Congress. He alone by his vote prevented the huddle of the ward executive, with

Incensed by what they term gross discrimination, the negro Republican voters of the borough made it known to-day that they will support the Democratic ticket. The G. O. P. has always looked forward to this vote to pull it through. Washington, D. C. Postmaster Kelly has treated the colored men in the Post Office with great consideration and has appointed many irrespective of their political belief, and they, in common with the men in the service, regard him with the highest respect and, while they regretting 874.

George Wibecan, a prominent representative of that race and a Republican for the past thirty years, is among the leaders in the movement of his fellow

by the white voter who did not vote, and by the colored voter who voted against me. I had received the opposition of the white voter for having the interest they have taken in his photo play which he says is offensive to his race. McMechen was the first colored man to move in the 1800 block McCulloh Street, which was one of the blocks which raised disturbances which led to the enactment of the first West segregation law in 1910. He is the colored man, who, while he may not be held responsible to the Republican party for this issue. I regret most deeply the misguided efforts of certain colored preachers whose endeavors have resulted at this moment in raising for the Democratic party this issue in Baltimore city.

P. J. Drummans, of the First Assembly party for this issue. I regret most District; Charles Fischer, of the Second Robert Stith, of the Fourth; Archie Da- vis, of the Seventh; Wesley L. Young, of the Eighth; James A. Jackson, of the Eleventh; Charles Smith, of the Seventeenth; Will Jim Beebe, of the Eighteenth; John Stevens, of the Twenty-first; John Cyfax, of the Twenty-second, and Frederick Perry, of the Twenty-third. The advisory board is one of the best known men of his race in the borough. In his statement o-day he said, in part:

"At present, I should say that I am more than interested in practicing law than I would be in running for office at any near date."

#### FREDERICK F. SMITH APPOINTED FIRST ASSISTANT ASSESSOR.

Mayor Curley on Dec. 9th appointed Frederick F. Smith, First Assistant Assessor. The position pays a salary of \$1000 for about 100 days work and besides this as an expert appraiser of property Mr. Smith will receive \$50 for every day he testifies in Court. This is said to be the best position in City Hall.

The Civil Service Commission certified him twice before for the same appointment, but because of his color he was each time rejected. At the time of his appointment he stood at the top of the civil service list.

Mr. Smith was born in Boston in 1878. He graduated from the Prince Grammer School in 1883; attended the Boston Latin School and graduated from the Boston English High School in 1897. He afterwards attended Hickock's Business College and received a certificate for excellence in stenography from the Evening High School. He was for five years a reporter on the Boston Herald, for five years in the real estate business in the firm of Crawford & Smith and 12 years ago entered the Assessing Department as a second assistant assessor. With the exception of Mayor Hart every mayor since that time promised him the position only to refuse to make it after the strenuous opposition by the Board of Assessors on account of color prejudice.

Mr. Smith was for 12 years a member of the Republican City Committee, is a member of the First Baptist Church, Commonwealth avenue, a member of the junior class of the Suffolk Law School, a Royal Arch Mason, attorney for the Gladiator A. A., secretary to John H. Brooks of New York and secretary of the following societies: Second Assistant Assessor's Association, the Lions, Colored Republican Club of Massachusetts and the Civic League.

He is probably the first Colored man in the country to specialize along scientific real estate lines and is the first one to hold office of First Assistant Assessor.

#### ANDERSON APPOINTED CORPORATION COUNSEL

Chicago, July 16.—Louis B. Anderson, a well known member of the Chicago bar, has been appointed assistant corporation counsel by Cooperation Counsel Folson. He was backed by Mayor Thompson, Congressman Madden and State Senator Harding.

Mr. Anderson served as assistant county attorney for Cook county from 1908 to 1914, when the position was abolished.

He was born in Virginia 43 years ago. He received his academic training at the Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute. He then went to Washington, where he worked under Moses P. Handy, a well known newspaper correspondent. When Major Handy was appointed promoter general of the world's fair at Chicago Anderson was named as one of his assistants. In 1894, he entered Kent College of Law, graduating in 1897. The following year he led all the applicants in the civil service examination for the position of assistant county attorney.

Chicago has two colored men—S. B. Turner and Major R. R. Jackson—in the State legislature. Another colored man—Oscar DePriest—is a member of the Board of Aldermen. Numerous positions are held here under the city and federal governments. A colored man is lieutenant of police and several are sergeants.

#### WILSON APPOINTS WHITE MAN AS REGISTER

Washington, March 4.—No colored man will be Register of the Treasury during the Wilson regime, President Wilson having nominated Houston B. Tehee, a Cherokee Indian, for the position. He will succeed Gabe E. Parker, another Indian.

Charles A. Cottrill, of Ohio, is to lose his position as collector of customs at Honolulu, John W. Raley, of the latter place, having been named for the position.

Meanwhile the colored Democrats of the country are waiting to see whether or not one of their number will be rewarded with the position of Recorder of Deeds.

## NEGROES ABANDON G.O.P. CAMP

### To Support the Democratic Candidates.

### CHARGE DISCRIMINATION

### George Wibecan Leads the Movement Against Republicans.

Incensed by what they term gross discrimination, the negro Republican voters of the borough made it known to-day that they will support the Democratic ticket. The G. O. P. has always looked forward to this vote to pull it through. Washington, D. C. Postmaster Kelly has treated the colored men in the Post Office with great consideration and has appointed many irrespective of their political belief, and they, in common with the men in the service, regard him with the highest respect and, while they regretting 874.

George Wibecan, a prominent representative of that race and a Republican for the past thirty years, is among the leaders in the movement of his fellow

### APRIL 1912

## NEGRO NOMINEE MUCH SURPRISED

If there is one surprised man in Baltimore today it is George W. F. McMechen. He says so himself.

McMechen is the colored lawyer whose success in winning the Republican nomination for City Councilman from the Fourteenth ward over three white opponents was one of several unlooked-for events of the primary election.

City Councilman Augustus Caesar Binswanger, who had represented the Fourteenth ward in the City Council for eight years and who was thought to have been invincible, it would seem from the result, "never had a look-in."

"I am surprised at the result of the election. I never hoped for anything

like this," said the colored nominee

to lay the foundations of their citizenship in the great abolitionary movement before the war and who fought in the Civil War to maintain it. Congress was defeated by the colored man, was man Fitzgerald, in Congress, acted as a consistent friend of the colored people in the closing hours of the last Congress. Against my nomination was the attitude of the ward executive, with

his machine. In addition, the discrimination of the race in the United States by defeating the bill to Jim Crow and his campaign would have rendered my election after nomination difficult matter, notwithstanding the fact that I did in the year 1911 receive as high as 300 votes and 600 of the affiliated Democratic

Colored Republican Club of Massachusetts and the Civic League. It does seem to me that my efforts to see him leave the Service, they feel he is entitled to the higher honors, and should have been better appreciated

Political - 1915

Office Holding

# WILSON APPOINTS SOUTHERNER TO FILL ANDERSON'S PLACE

*The New York Times*  
President Sends Names of Youthful Virginian to Senate to Administer ~~Richmond~~ Revenue District in World Long Held by Republican Leader

## COLORED COLLECTOR RECOGNIZED AS BEST

Great Stir in Financial and Political Circles Caused by Announcement That President Wilson Will Replace

Able and Expert Collector of Revenue With Young Untried Lawyer

Washington, March 2.—President Wilson sent to the Senate to-day the nominations of Democrats to fill all the Federal places in New York now occupied by Republicans.

He named John Z. Lowe, Jr., of New York City, to be Collector of Revenue for the Second District of New York, and Neal Brewster, of Syracuse, to be Collector of Revenue for the 21st Dis-

Mark Eisner was named for collector of the Third Internal Revenue District of New York.

Henry Holland of Ogdensburg was named collector of customs for District No. 7.

The nomination of Lowe removes from public life a veteran Republican war horse. William Henkel was appointed United States Marshal by President McKinley seventeen years ago and has been a power politically in his district—which is the home district of Charles F. Murphy, Tammany chief, and in Republican councils generally.

Mr. Lowe is named to succeed Charles W. Anderson, who has held the Collectorship for many years. Anderson is one of the most prominent and elected Hon. W. L. Sayers, colored men of New York and the county attorney, to a second term. In the voters of the race and a political former of Topeka, and a graduate of the Washburn School of Law, was is manifestly unfair. There should be Senator Thomas C. Platt, while in con-elect county attorney. Mr. Cary is no distinction in the assignment of control of the Republican machine of the the only colored resident in the city State, was a staunch friend of Ander-

Mr. Anderson was appointed Internal Revenue Collector by President Roosevelt. He is the only colored man who ever held such a position in this State. He has been for years an "extra" member of the Republican State Committee, and is held in high esteem as a party leader. Mr. Anderson has been recognized the country over as its ablest Internal Revenue Collector.

Mr. Lowe is a lawyer with offices at 55 Liberty street, and a residence at 152 West 11th street, Manhattan. He was formerly private secretary to Justice Seabury, now of the Court of Appeals. He is a Virginian, and 30 years of age. In politics he is an Independent Democrat.

## ELECTED TWO IN KANSAS

Well-Known Colored Lawyers Elected County Attorney in Graham and Logan Counties.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 11.—Two colored men, one a Democrat and the other a Progressive, were elected to prominent offices in the recent election in Kansas.

In Graham County, where the white vote is ten to one, the Democrats nominated and elected Hon. W. L. Sayers, the Republican leader among colored men of New York and the Logan County, Hon. Samuel E. Cary, a graduate of the Washburn School of Law, was is manifestly unfair. There should be no distinction in the assignment of control of the Republican machine of the the only colored resident in the city State, was a staunch friend of Ander-

# RESIGNATION OR DEATH ONLY CHANCE TO BECOME FIREMAN

*The Chicago Defender*  
those who pass the civil service examination for firemen any more than in the police department or any other branch of the city government.

**LARGE LIST OF ELIGIBLES FOR WORK IN THIS DEPARTMENT AND THE UNWRITTEN LAW TO ONLY PLACE AFRO-AMERICANS IN ONE COMPANY CAUSES PROTEST.**

## SPECIE OF SEGREGATION

**VOTERS TO SOUND MAYORALTY CANDIDATES ON QUESTION—CITY DOES NOT LIVE UP TO BOASTED BROAD SPIRIT WHEN IT FAVORS FOREIGNERS OVER NATIVE CITIZENS.**

**BESIDES BEING NOMINATED FOR LEGISLATURE—COLORED MAN ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF WARD COMMITTEE IN WARD 18, BOSTON, WITH ALL HIS LEAGUES COLORED.—WHITE MEN HAD CONTROLLED "BLACK BELT" REPUBLICAN WARD COMMITTEE FOR YEARS WHERE WHITE REPUBLICANS ARE FEW—CRAWFORD WINS THE FIGHT STARTED BY CHARLES H. SEALES YEARS AGO—3 COLORED MEN ON HEINTZ TICKET GET VACANT PLACES CRAWFORD LEFT OPEN FOR WHITES OF HEINTZ TICKET.**

Wednesday morning the Boston Post published the following news article:

There were but few contests for ward committee places in Boston yesterday. Perhaps the biggest upset was in the Republican primaries in Ward 18 where Charles A. Heintz, the old Ward 18 leader, went down to defeat before the Colored Republican leaders. The latter won with all of the candidates they put into the field. The anti ticket only comprised six men. In no other division of the city government are the Afro-Americans limited in service to one subdivision. An investigation of the records in the city civil service commission discloses that nearly one hundred Afro-Americans have taken and successfully passed the examination for firemen during the past five years.

### Two Chances for Appointment.

Appointments are made from a separate list of men of color only when a vacancy is created in the "colored company" by resignation or death. The former seldom happens, and under the rules of the civil service commission the eligible lists are void after two years. Meanwhile white applicants by the score are examined and almost as rapidly as they pass are certified to one of the numerous companies which dot this great city. This is manifestly unfair. There should be no distinction in the assignment of control of the Republican machine of the the only colored resident in the city State, was a staunch friend of Ander-

ers. The whole ticket is Colored, although Mr. Crawford had three vacancies that white men might be on the ward committee. The desire to retire Chairman Heintz was so sincere that three of his Colored men were added to the six Crawford ticket men by the voters.

### Seales Fight Won.

One interesting episode was when Charles H. Seales, Esq., came out of the voting booth and said to Mr. Heintz: "I have just voted for the Crawford ticket to defeat you." For it was Seales who, a dozen or more years ago, started and kept up a fight, though unsuccessful, to have Colored men control the ward committee.

### Stood by Coolidge.

The Colored voters of Ward 18 are deserving of great praise for the intelligent manner in which they voted at the Primary Tuesday. They came to the polls in larger numbers than they ever did before and voted with more unanimity.

The vote given Senator Coolidge was indeed commendable. In spite of the fact that they knew Hon. Guy Ham better and liked him, they showed their appreciation of Senator Coolidge's conduct during the fight against the "Birth of the Nation."

### Confidence in Crawford.

But the real big victory was the decisive majority given the Ward Committee ticket, headed by Mr. Joshua A. Crawford. In selecting Mr. Crawford as leader of the Ward, they showed that they were willing to trust one of their own with leadership.

Every precinct returned a majority for the Crawford ticket, except one, which showed that the alarm which many pretended to have over the ticket was only in their own imagination. It is evident that the Colored voters are doing their own thinking and that they are thinking right. The winning ticket consisted of Joshua A. Crawford, James Madison, Edwin Still, Dr. Herbert W. Ross, Dr. Alfred P. Russell, Jr., Herbert H. Guppy. As the ward is entitled to nine men on the Ward committee and the winning ticket only contained six men the three highest on the Heintz ticket will be members of the Ward Committee. These are Benj. F. Jones, James I. Jenkins, John Hensley.

On the Crawford ticket Herbert H. Guppy, a voter for the first time, though last on the list, received a very large vote.

### Crawford Nominated for Legislature.

In addition to heading the Ward Committee ticket, Mr. Crawford was nominated for the legislature. Mr. Crawford will fare well in the election if all who are registered will vote and if those not registered will register within the next three weeks.

### Big Vote for Auditor Cook.

The Colored voters stood by Auditor A. B. Cook for his life-long friendship to the Colored people. He is a son of Rosbury. Mr. Cook received a

very large vote considering the fact that some felt impelled to vote for Sen. Bagley on account of his vote against the "Birth of a Nation." But for Mr. Cook being in and always having been a friend, Sen. Bagley would have swept the ward. Mr. George got only 31 votes.



JOSHUA A. CRAWFORD, ESQ.

Of Ward 18, Boston—First Colored Ward Committee Chairman ever in Boston—Nominated for Legislature on Republican ticket.

## IMPORTANT POST FOR C. F. SIMMONS

~~Educator Appointed Postmaster at Boley, Okla.~~

## POPULAR WITH THE MASSES

~~The Selection of a Former Langston University Professor For Federal Office Meets With Public Favor—Enthusiastic Leader In Many Good Movements For Racial Advancement.~~

Boley, Okla.—Among the few men who have received recognition at the hands of President Wilson is Professor Caesar F. Simmons, who was for some time connected with Langston university and who is a man of rare ability and worth. His life has been spent in the south, and he is well trained for his work. He is a native of Gainesville, Ala. He has written some good poetry and is well known for his

choice of many for the position of minister to Liberia, but President Wilson saw fit to appoint him postmaster of this town, which is strictly a town to the position of postmaster of Boley, Okla. He was not looking for it and had not applied for the position. But

Mr. Simmons got his early education in the schools of Mississippi and Alabama. He graduated from the high school of Meridian, Miss., took a course in Emerson institute, Mobile, Ala., and at the Mississippi State Normal school, Holly Springs, which in 1912 was closed by Governor Varner. His finishing touch was received at Tougaloo university, Tougaloo, Miss.

Thirty-two years of his life have been spent in teaching and as a teacher he established a fine reputation. The people in recommending him for the position of minister to Liberia had the following to say about him:

"His character stands without blemish. He is courteous and an exceptionally well educated member of his race, which he has demonstrated in each of the above named states. He is intellectually great, practical, uses common sense, has splendid ability, unquestioned integrity, is a good business man and progressive in the true sense of the applied term."

Professor Simmons is a local minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, district Sunday school superintendent of the Guthrie (Okla.) district and is a Christian gentleman. His entire life has been spent in work among the people, and he has been an inspiration to the young people, because in what he accomplished others have thought it possible for them to follow him. He has by actual work made himself well known throughout the country. He has filled the positions of president and organizer of temperance societies, an expounder of the moral and religious uplift of his race and an uncompromising contender for pure leadership for his people among the ministers and teachers.

It has been said of him that he has never crossed the Mason and Dixon line. He is therefore conversant on conditions in the south. If the race has suffered he has been one of the sufferers, and if it has made any progress and enjoys peace and happiness he has been in that enjoyment and pleasure. His work among the people has brought to him and the race many friends, and he has materially contributed to the adjustment of racial troubles. He has advocated a friendly relation between the races and the settlement of differences under the influence of the religion of Jesus Christ, claiming that the shotgun never corrected a wrong and never would.

For a long time Professor Simmons held a professorship in the Langston

the postmaster general, knowing personally of the worth and work of Professor Simmons, sent him the appointment. He resigned his professorship took hold of the duties of the new post, in which he is making good. He leaves the university with the best wishes of the president and members of the faculty.



PROFESSOR CAESAR F. SIMMONS.  
Administration Colored Man Is Made  
Playground Superintendent.

Mr. Alexander H. Underdown, a supporter of President Wilson in the campaign of 1912 and who served as chairman of the committee which arranged for the colored department of the inaugural festivities in 1913, has been named by the District Commissioner as superintendent of the colored playgrounds located in Howard University, just below the historic school for the higher education of the race. Commissioner L. P. Brownlow, who paid the site a visit a few days ago, described the place as the best situated playground under control of the Government in the city, and gave Mr. Underdown free rein to develop it into all that an ideal recreation resort should be for the colored youth of the District of Columbia. The new superintendent has a force engaged in clearing the site of every undesirable encumbrance and will shortly begin the installation of new features, including a swimming pool, tennis courts, golf links and provision for other modern pastimes. Mr. Underwood is a man of genuine public spirit, ever alive to the needs of his people and it is safe to predict for him a successful career in his newly-chosen calling. He is the right man in the right place.

## ANOTHER HIGH OFFICE FOR HON. L. B. ANDERSON

Mayor William Hale Thompson Makes Well-Known Attorney Assistant in Corporation Counsel's Office—Appointee Is Endorsed by Congressman Madden and Senator Harding.

### FINE RECORD IN OFFICE

New Legal Advisor to the Mayor  
Served Seventeen Years as Assistant County Attorney—Makes Good Showing in Race for Alderman—Native of Virginia.

Mayor William Hale Thompson just as we were going to press last week directed Corporation Counsel Folsom to appoint Louis B. Anderson as one of the assistant corporation counsels.

This is the first "big thing" that the mayor has given the Afro-Americans, and it is reported that it is only the beginning of a number of equally large positions soon to follow.

In the appointment of Mr. Anderson the race is recognized in a manner which meets the approval of all Afro-Americans of all classes. While famed Appomattox Club, which organized by both Mr. Anderson and State Senator George F. Harding, it is said to have connections with the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Elks. The part of Senator Harding to substantially reward Mr. Anderson for of the famous Eighth Infantry, Illinois National Guard. Afro-Americans political friendship that had existed throughout the city are grateful to between them.

### Engages in Newspaper Work.

Mr. Anderson is a Virginia product, having been born in Petersburg forty-three years ago. His early education was obtained in the public schools of his native town and the Virginia Normal College located in the same city.

He afterwards went to Washington, D. C., where he engaged in newspaper work under the direction of the late Moses P. Handy, the famous newspaper correspondent. When Major Handy was appointed promoter general of the World's fair at Chicago he appointed Mr. Anderson as one of his assistants. He remained with the fair management until it closed.

In 1894 he entered the Kent Col-

lege of Law, graduating with signal honors in 1897. In the spring of 1898 he took the civil service examination for assistant county attorney, winning out ahead of thirty-two competitors. His appointment followed.

Mr. Anderson served Cook county in the capacity of assistant county attorney continuously from 1898 until the spring of 1914, when the office of county attorney was abolished. His efficient work in this office was the subject of much newspaper and magazine comment. The Chicago Record-Herald of September 10, 1912, devoted an entire page to his splendid service as head of one of the departments in that office. He has since been engaged in the general practice under the firm name of Anderson & Ward at 184 West Washington street. His partner, Charles A. Ward, will continue to handle the law business of the firm.

At the February primary campaign for alderman of the Second Ward Mr. Anderson by the dignified and intelligent method of making the race won legions of friends whose loyalty is as strong today as it was during the days of that memorable aldermanic race. He lost to Alderman Oscar De Priest by a margin of a few hundred votes.

**Member of Many Organizations.** Eighteen years ago Mr. Anderson married Miss Julia E. Barr of Mattoon, Ill., sister of the late Dr. Elmer E. Barr. He is the father of one child, Jessica C., aged 11, who recently

graduated with honors from John B. Drake grammar school. Mr. Anderson is a charter member of the Appomattox Club, which organization he served one term as president. He numbers among his fraternization with the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Elks. He is also the regimental adjutant of the famous Eighth Infantry, Illinois National Guard. Afro-Americans political friendship that had existed throughout the city are grateful to between them.

Mayor Thompson, Congressman Madden and Senator Harding for the recognition and good judgment shown in the appointment of one of their number who is generally conceded to be among their most brilliant and popular representatives.

### McDOUGALD RESIGNS AS ASST. DIST. ATTY.

Deputy Assistant District Attorney Cornelius W. McDougald, who was appointed the former District Attorney, Charles S. Whitman, January 1, 1910, and who was also appointed by District Attorney Charles Albert Perkins, January 1, 1915, has resigned to take effect May 1.

Mr. McDougald will resume the private practice of law and take more interest in national politics than the exacting duties of his office will permit.

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## Office Holding

### UNRECOGNIZED EXPERIENCE

Former Secretary of the Treasury Franklin MacVeagh's recent tribute to Ralph W. Tyler, who served so efficiently as Auditor for the Navy, in which he referred to him as "an official of exceptional ability," reveals the restricted commercial opportunity of colored men and points lesson to colored enterprises. The United States Treasury Department is the stepping-stone, for white men, into big financial and commercial corporations. Had Ralph W. Tyler been a white man, making the record he made in administering the duties of one of the most important bureaus in the United States Treasury Department, his services would have been in demand by big financial or commercial houses. Charles D. Norton, with but a couple of years in the Treasury Department, was called to this city at a greatly increased salary by one of the country's big banking institutions. Messrs. Dawes, Vanderlip and many others are only other examples of the same thing. It is unfortunate that the experience colored men gain in such positions is of no service to them when their term of office is completed. Our own Charles W. Anderson, when his official connection with the government ceases—which we hope may not be soon—were he a white man, having made the reputation he has made in administering the duties of so intricate and important an office as Collector of Internal Revenues for the largest district in this great city, would be in demand by big concerns. It is a pity that colored business concerns, especially financial concerns like banks and insurance companies, do not recognize the services of such experience.

As a rule colored financial concerns are managed by novices, men of no or limited experience in that direction, without technical knowledge peculiarly necessary for such management. This accounts for the failure of so many of our colored banks and the failure or stationary condition of other colored concerns in which experience gained by contact is required. It reflects no credit upon our colored enterprises that they do not recognize the services of men who have achieved success in managing big fiscal bureaus or fiduciaries of a great government like the United States. Until colored financial concerns seek experts like Anderson, Tyler, Napier and men of such calibre and experience, but little progress will be made by them.

### OFFICER BATTLE SURPRISED

Greater City's First Colored Police Officer Greeted by Friends at Birth-Reception Saturday Evening. The esteem in which Police Officer J. B. Battle is held by his wife, Mrs. Battle, who is a favorite Harlem matron. Knowing that her husband, a representative of the law, was a certain age on this date, Mrs. Battle asked Patrolman Robert Holmes, the second of the Greater City's colored policemen, to invite him out to dinner, which Mr. Holmes did. On their return to the West 139th street home about mid-day evening when many admiring relatives and friends, on invitation from Mrs. Battle, attended a birthday reception at his home, 47 West 139th street. The popular patrolman was the first of the present three uniformed colored men to be admitted to the Police Department since the annexation of the five boroughs comprising Greater New York, and the big greeting which he received

on Saturday evening was well planned by his wife, Mrs. Battle, who is a favorite Harlem matron. Knowing that her husband, a representative of the law, was a certain age on this date, Mrs. Battle asked Patrolman Robert Holmes, the second of the Greater City's colored policemen, to invite him out to dinner, which Mr. Holmes did. On their return to the West 139th street home about mid-day evening when many admiring relatives and friends, on invitation from Mrs. Battle, attended a birthday reception at his home, 47 West 139th street. The popular patrolman was the first of the present three uniformed colored men to be admitted to the Police Department since the annexation of the five boroughs comprising Greater New York, and the big greeting which he received

Diggs, after which supper was served. Others present were: Ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, Robert Holmes, Pierre Henry and John Lee, Miss Johnne May Crabb, Mrs. M. Plummer, Mrs. M. Fraizer, or Maynard sent in Mr. Tarby's name. Mrs. B. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Maginley, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. John Meyers, Mr. and Mrs. George Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. David W. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Hansborough, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Mason and little Jesse and Charline Battle.

Then Mr. Tarby passed two civil

COLORED CUSTOMS INSPECTOR.

(Continued from Page 1)

AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE PORT OF BOSTON—WM. A. TARBY THE FIRST COLORED MAN TO EVER BE ASSISTANT WEIGHER OR INSPECTOR AT BOSTON SURVEYOR MAYNARD SENDS IN HIS NAME, COLLECTOR BILLINGS ASSENTS, ASS'T. SEC'Y. PETERS APPROVES—TARBY HAD PERFECT RECORD.

(Everett Gazette, Dec. 4, 1914) William A. Tarby of Everett has the distinction of being the first Colored man to become a customs in a boy in 1880 and located in Chelsea, where in 1894 he was appointed Messenger in the U. S. Custom Service by Hon. Winslow Warren, Collector of the Port. In 1899 he was promoted to the position of U. S. Asst. Weigher by Collector Lyman, a position of great responsibility: often determining the figures on which the government levied its revenue of thousands of dollars. During his twenty years service he was never reprimanded by his superiors.

EVERETT, MASS., GAZETTE. The above, which in the home city paper of Mr. Tarby briefly tells the story of a fine piece of political recognition for Colored citizens by federal democrats who hail from Massachusetts. It is as well fair recognition of merit regardless of race or color, and when Mr. Tarby was sworn in, Collector Edmund Billings said that it was a great pleasure to do so.

Mr. Tarby has been an enrolled democrat ever since the Brownsville Discharge. He went into the Custom House under Collector Winslow Warren during Pres. Cleveland's term and worked up. He had enough respect for Colored men who supported the Democratic ticket not to appeal to Colored Republican bosses for a deserved transfer promotion, and it was the status he sought more than larger salary.

Aided by Rep. A. J. Peters.

Some months ago the good offices of then Congressman Andrew J. Peters were sought in behalf of this deserved recognition. He was frankly in favor of it, and recommended it to Collector Billings of Boston, as did our Democratic attorney General of Mass., Hon. T. J. Boynton, and other white Democrats of standing and Editor Trotter as on the civil service principle. Mr. Billings was favorable. The appointment came under the Surveyor of the Port, Hon. Joseph A. Maynard. He was in favor of it heartily as well deserved, his desire being to give Colored men a show.

## MAJOR HILL ENTERS CONTEST

Both He and His Rival are Now

On the Warpath for  
The Republi-  
can Ledger  
**HEINTZEMAN STILL CONFIDENT**

Alexander Williams also Enters  
Race Against Cumming  
and Davenport

Baltimoreans may rest assured that whoever is elected Mayor in May will be a resident of Charles Street, Theo. Weis, the Republican candidate who lives on Madison avenue, having withdrawn from the fight when he learned that Major John Philip Hill had entered the Republican lists last Monday.

Mayor Preston lives at Charles & Read streets, Major Hill at the Washington Apartments and the irrepressible Charles Heintzman on the same street in the vicinity of Ross Street Market. Mayor Preston will be unopposed by the Democrats for a renomination.

The announcement of the candidacy of Mayor Hill did not make the ever-present Heintzman smile vanish. Instead, he declares that he has the nomination "cinched," and opened headquarters at 759 Calvert Building Thursday. Stephen R. Mason is in charge.

"My boy," he told a representative of the Afro-American Ledger, "I have entered this fight with malice toward no man and expect to not only win in the primaries, but defeat Preston in May. I have received flattering assurance of support from all sections of the city. I have always lived among and fought for the plain people and intend to be still the friend of the masses."

Major Hill was born in this city 37 years ago, and is only a few years younger than his opponent. He was educated in the public schools, Johns Hopkins University and Harvard Law School. He was a candidate for Congress in 1908, and when John C. Rose was appoint-



INSPECTOR WM. A. TARBY....  
And a good one "Bill" Tarby is.

ed judge of the United States Court succeeded him as United States District Attorney. He gave way to a Democrat a few weeks ago. He is a member of the Maryland Club and is regarded as an authority on the history of Maryland.

Though Major Hill is regarded as an exceptionally fine man, some opposition has developed to his candidacy, as he is believed to have the backing of the State office-holding element. Mr. Heinzman has received offers of support from men who may have supported Major Hill had the latter announced his candidacy sooner.

#### WILLIAMS ENTERS RACE

In response to a petition signed by more than 500 voters of Seven-teenth ward asking that he enter the lists for nomination for First Branch City Council, Alexander Williams, of 1028 Druid Hill ave-nue, announced his candidacy Thurs-day night.

Headed by Daniel Richardson, a delegation waited upon Mr. Williams and told him that the voters of the ward opposed to Councilman Cummings and Louis H. Davenport desired him to run.

Mr. Richardson, who was the spokesman, declared that there was considerable opposition to Councilman Cummings and Mr. Davenport. He also praised Mr. Williams as a man every way qualified for the position and who had the civic interests of the race at heart. George Case, Roland Hill, John Williams, Clarence Bright, John Badger and William R. Badger spoke in a simi-lar vein.

In receiving the petition Mr. Williams thanked the committee and reminded them that "the seat allotted in the First Branch City Council to the seventeenth ward belongs to the voters of that ward." He pledged that we leave no stone unturned in advancing the civic interests of the race.

#### COLORED POLICEMEN.

If the Commissioners of the District of Columbia want to be convinced that there are thou-sands of sound colored men in this city who are fit for police service, let them place the examination of these men under the Health Department. Then again The Bee is of the opinion that Dr. Woodward should be given

the power with the advice and consent of the District Commissioners. They should come under the Health Department. Let there be a new man appointed who shall come directly under Dr. Woodward. Just think of it. The present police board has not found a colored applicant competent to pass the examination for several years, and yet there are thousands of able-bodied colored men digging in the ditches and tearing down houses this warm weather, and yet we are told that they are not strong enough to be a policeman. The Bee ventures

Namely, Fred Dyson and Baily Waring, a colored crossing officer resigned and a white man was appointed in his place. Two or three other colored officers were retired and white men were appointed in their places. It has been the policy of the police department since the retirement of Ex-Commissioner H. L. West to ignore colored men in this department of our local government.

With cases before the court from Kentucky and West Virginia, and with some dozen other States perplexed about enforcing the Webb-Kenyon law, it is expected that the Supreme Court will meet the issue of validity of the Federal law squarely. In the first place, it must determine whether Congress, in prohibiting the interstate shipment of liquor, intended by any person interested therein to be received, possessed, sold, or in any manner used in violation of any State law, delegated to the States an unconstitutional power over interstate commerce or merely put conditions on the commerce of any article, which article it had the power to bar absolutely from interstate commerce.

That is the constitutional phase of the controversy, but there is a difficult problem of construction to be met, if the law is pronounced constitutional. Does the Federal law apply to shipments for personal use?

In practically all the States, the personal use of intoxicating liquors is not forbidden—only the manufacture or sale are under the ban of the law. There is a contention, strongly urged, that only use in violation of State law is prohibited, and that consequently railroads and express companies must determine whether proffered shipments are for personal use or for sale in violation of law before they accept the shipments.

#### A PEG FOR BRYAN.

Anti-saloon interests complain that the construction which would permit the shipment of liquor for personal use into "dry" territory would shear the law of most of its vitality.

With gossip of William Jennings Bryan pressing the prohibition cause on his party already current, some political leaders regard the court's decisions as more than probable sources for his finding an easy peg onto which to hang any prohibition propaganda he may have in mind.

But liquor is not the only important problem before the court of general concern. Two others are the minimum wage cases and the "grandfather clause" cases. The minimum wage cases before the court involve the constitutionality of the Oregon Minimum Wage law, by which declared unconstitutional by the court, or the Oregon Industrial Commission fixed

## DECISIONS THAT BEAR ON POLITICAL ISSUES

### PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN MATTER IN SUPREME COURT RULINGS.

Webb-Kenyon Liquor Law Cases May Be Used by Bryan for Any Prohibition Use? Propaganda He May Have in Mind to Press Upon Democrats—Minimum Wage and Grandfather Clause — Trust Suits May Give Problems to Platform Makers.

[Special Dispatch to The Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Political leaders of more than one party are awaiting decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, as likely to produce issues for the approaching Presidential campaign. Not in years have there been so many judicial questions closely akin to political issues before the court for decision, and most, if not all, of these will be decided probably on Monday or on June 21.

What is making the leaders the most anxious is the court's decision in the Webb-Kenyon Liquor law cases. Already the anti-saloon leaders have marked for slaughter in the Presidential race aspirants who voted against the passage of that measure. If this law should be upheld by the court, or the Oregon Industrial Commission fixed

#### NEGRO VOTING RESTRICTIONS.

For years, Southern States have restricted the negro vote in their jurisdictions by the impositions of the condition

on a voter that either he, or some of his inal ancestors, were entitled to vote where they lived at the close of the Civil War. The constitutionality of such Constitutional provisions or statutes has been

before the Court for decision for nearly two years. Many have regarded the cases as fraught with wide political importance.

Several Trust suits, including that against the International Harvester Company, are awaiting decision, and may leave problems for the platform-makers and the legislators. So may a multitude of cases whose importance may rest in the nature of the opinions by which they are decided.

## COLORED COUNCILMEN FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

Anniversaries come and anniversaries go and the public many times overlook matters that may become history. Possibly few people recall that on next Tuesday will occur the twenty-fifth anniversary of the first time that a colored man was elected a member of the First Branch City Council.

The colored voters of the old Eleventh ward brought out Harry S. Cummings, then a young lawyer of 24 years, and elected him on November 3, 1890. Harry has served in the city law-making body over half of the years that have since intervened, and only recently entered upon another four-year term.

He has known nearly every prominent man in Maryland during the past quarter of a century and enjoys a wide acquaintance outside. Mr. Cummings is nearing 50 years of age now, but says that he wants to see fifty more.

#### MAY APPOINT COLORED POLICEWOMAN

Charles, Calif., June 11.—The Police Commission has requested the City Council to enact legislation to appoint a colored policewoman for the city. It is pointed out that the colored population need the services of a woman of the race.

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## Office Holding THE RISE OF HAYWARD

There is a factor in Governor Whitman's Administration of New York State with which the citizens, white and black have had little or no acquaintance, but which we feel is destined to become not only one of the great factors of the Empire State, but of the nation. That factor is Colonel William Hayward, the Governor's personal counsel and the counsel for the investigation of the Public Service Commission. To know the young and courageous State official is to admire him. His is the highest typical character of the West. Those who have known him in Nebraska as well as those who have known him during his meteoric rise in New York unite in declaring him not only brainy, but brave, and not only fearless in his dealings with all men, rich and poor, but white and black alike. Practical and personally admirable, Col. Hayward's is a new force in New York politics to be reckoned with. We are constrained to say these things because we confidently and gladly believe we see in William Hayward in the days to come another great and good friend of the race not unlike Colonel Roosevelt. We enjoy making the prophecy. Colonel Hayward's star is in the ascendency. The race, both in this State and in the nation, joins in saying, "More power to him!"

### ANDERSON AND THE REPUBLICANS.

With the removal of Charles W. Anderson from the post of Internal Revenue Collector of the Second District of New York the Wilson Administration throttled its last chance of aid from the colored citizens in the year 1915.

Following the removal of many colored officeholders, that of Charles W. Anderson demonstrates the plain necessity of a return in force to the Republican party. Had it not been for the antics of Prof. Taft, while in the garb of Chief Magistrate of the Nation, it is more than probable that the Republicans would be in power throughout the country today. That the party is coming back to power there can be no doubt. The colored voters wherever they be must unite under the Republican emblem to make the return as big a success as possible.

Of all the colored voters none, we take it, will work harder for the return of honor and justice than Charles W. Anderson, pre-eminent citizen and faithful Republican. Mr. Anderson has well represented both his race and the party that has the honor to own his allegiance. And now that he no longer holds an office under the Wilson Administration his tongue should be free to expose the wrongs and insults perpetrated on the race by the Scuthern government now—but not much longer—in the saddle at Washington.

### Charge With Regard to Handbooks.

Violations of the State quarantine regulations will be investigated by the March grand jury, which was impanelled in the Criminal Court to-day, the court instructing the jury in the charge to make a thorough investigation concerning alleged violations of the law, which have resulted in the spread of the foot and mouth disease. Relative to the proposed investigation Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney Lo-raine Mix said to-day that John W. Newman, Commissioner of Agriculture

and chairman of the State Sanitary Board, had furnished him with a list of witnesses and that they will be summoned to appear before the grand jury next Thursday.

In his charge to the grand jury Judge Gregory dwelt at length on the gambling situation and said from information he had received handbook operations were just as prevalent in Louisville at the present time as before the recent conviction of a number who pleaded guilty to indictments. Even if those who pleaded guilty and agreed to stop the practice so far as they are concerned, the court said, others have taken up the practice and should be brought to speedy justice. Judge Gregory characterized this

form of gambling as the most damnable law violation known to any colored brothers upset all the benignity, and said it is a stain on the law preserving bodies that it is allowed to exist.

Among the members of the new grand jury is J. H. Hathaway, a colored undertaker. This is the first time in many years that a colored man has been accepted for grand jury service in Jefferson county.

Personnel of the March grand jury: Basil Ferguson, South Park; H. Well-kamp, 1357 South Shelby street; W. F. Klaus, 725 Guendalon street; M. Murphy, 1208 Zane street; J. A. Huff, Fourth Magistrial district; F. C. Hum-pich, 639 Marret avenue; C. Eberenz, Third Magistrial district; W. S. Lang, 1039 Portland avenue; C. Dehl, 138 William street; F. Roth, 735 Dearborn street; J. H. Hathaway, 716 Preston street; J. C. Hawes, Buechel.

The rebellious erstwhile bailiff was

Pat Prescott, who was shifted from

position in the Federal District

Court to the Circuit Court early this

week to make room for Tom Galbreth,

former deputy marshal, who was re-

MOVED from that position, but dropped

to the bailiff's berth. In the en-

closed vault from one job to another

Galbreth's pay became \$3 a day when

court is in session instead of the

a month he was getting as a

deputy marshal.

When the rebellious bailiff, Pat

Prescott, long-time holder of Federal

position, refused to polish the judicial

shoes there was a catching for their

ath among those "higher up." Then

they sent for another colored brother,

Joseph Walker fell on the job

without any questions.

### COLORED MAYORAL CANDIDATE

FOR KANSAS CITY, KANSAS—NATHANIEL SINGLEBERRY RUNS ON INDEPENDENT TICKET TO SHOW DISRESPECT OF COLORED VOTERS AGAINST THE ERY IN A CITY WHERE RACE LINE IS DRAWN MOVE TO SHOW VOTING STRENGTH MADE BY BRANCH OF EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE ORGANIZED BY SECRETARY TROTTER.

(Associated Press.)

The "lily white" issue in an amended form will figure in the present mayoralty campaign in Kansas City, Kan.

Mayor C. W. Green yesterday announced he would be a candidate for re-election. Mayor Green received the solid Negro vote two years ago. He is a Democrat, and the only reason he got the Negro vote was because his opponent, J. E. Porter, had instituted and carried out a policy of refusing the Negroes any representation on the police department.

James E. Caton, present finance commissioner, who announced his candidacy for mayor last week, is a Republican and would be expected to get the Negro vote. But the Negroes apparently figure that there will be

## NEGRO ACCEPTED FOR GRAND JURY

Judge Gregory Renews His

thoroughly at home Republicans in the Federal building—the few, that is, that the Democratic administration isn't reach with the official ax—and certain Democratic officials whose comparatively recent acquisition of their jobs still causes them to feel something of the timidity of the new boy in school when the old boys awnt to have their say, are like flabbergasted over a situation that has arisen over the colored negro character and the race has not other in their midst.

By this is meant the numerous colored brothers who, b grace of past party of Abraham Lincoln which in the black and tan wing emancipated the negro and gave him an opportunity to develop as a freeman.

Forgotten that it was the Republican

party which in the old Republican party in Louisi-

sissippi have managed, with some mys-

terious backing, to cement themselves

some of the lesser jobs in the Fed-

no hope of getting police representation as long as a white man, whether a Republican or Democrat, is elected. As a result Nat Singletarry, a Negro, yesterday announced his candidacy for mayor.

Backed by "Rights League."

Singletarry is backed by a strong following of Negro professional men, who declare that the refusal to give their race representation on the police force is unfair. Singletarry's backers have formed an organization known as the Independent Equal Rights League.

Politicians were busy figuring yesterday what the results of Singletarry's candidacy will be. Singletarry is considered well off financially, and always has been a factor in Republican politics. At various times inserted as it should be in our police the last few years Negroes have been department. We insist upon having candidates for county and city offices women of the race in that department but were not supported even by the members of their own race. Politicians say that results will be different.

**WHY NOT APPOINT MORE POLICEMEN**

**Political Leaders Asked to Get Busy to See That Race Men Get Jobs.**

*The citizens of Chicago are closely watching the actions of the Civil Service board, seeing in the apparent disqualification of colored applicants, symptoms of colorphobia. Chicago is in need of police, honorable men who are intelligent, fearless and capable to act as guardians of this place. Some thousand or more are demanded; 493 took recent examination, and 351 passed. Only 14 of this number were appointed. Eight of the balance are Afro-Americans, but have not been appointed. Now they talk of throwing this list out simply because the eight Afro-Americans are on the list. The examining physicians reject a race man on the flimsiest excuse.*

*The Defender does not have any influence with the Civil Service board, but it urges that the complaint made by this paper will be taken to Mayor Harrison by the leading race Democrats at the city hall. It seems very strange that the many intelligent Afro-American women who made application did not pass. Something is wrong. Is it possible that Chicago is "The Nigger."*

**HOPKINS RE-ELECTED TO WILMINGTON COUNCIL**

Wilmington, Del., June 10.—Councilman John O. Hopkins was re-elected to the City Council from the Sixth Ward in the municipal election last Saturday, receiving 600 votes and beating the Democratic candidate by a plurality of 202.

Councilman Hopkins was first elected two years ago and has made a good record as a city father. He has the confidence of his colleagues, as was evidenced by their passing his ordinance last week to prevent the production here of such plays as "The Birth of a Nation" and "The Nigger."

Dr. Hopkins is a native of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, but has resided since he was an infant. He was educated at the Howard High School and the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, graduating from the latter school in 1908. With Dr. Conwell Banton he runs a drugstore at 12th and Walnut streets. He is also engaged in a moving picture venture.

## RACE DEMANDS POLICE WOMEN ON LOCAL FORCE

Citizens Are Taxed but Have No Representation—Let Women of the Race Strike Now.

We now insist, as we have from the beginning, that the race be represented as it should be in our police force. At various times inserted as it should be in our police the last few years Negroes have been department. We insist upon having candidates for county and city offices women of the race in that department but were not supported even by the members of their own race. Politicians say that results will be different.

Our reason for this demand is sane in this case and that Singletarry will and just. It is taxation and representation. Afro-American women are than any other Negro ever received voters, taxpayers and citizens, and have a right to honest representation in every department of the city government.

Why not Afro-American police women? All other nationalities are there represented?

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## DEMOCRATS SWEEP BALTIMORE BY 16,000

Re-elect Mayor Preston by Biggest Majority Ever Given a Candidate for a City Office.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

BALTIMORE, Md., Tuesday.—The democrats swept Baltimore in the municipal election to-day, re-electing James H. Preston by almost 16,000 majority, the largest majority ever given a candidate for any municipal office in the city. John Hubert, president of the second branch of the City Council, and James F. Thrift, City Controller, also were re-elected by large majorities.

The democrats retain control of the second branch of the City Council by six to two. In the first branch they have twenty of the twenty-four members.

Harry S. Cummings, a negro, was re-elected to the Council in the Seventeenth ward, the majority of the voters being negroes. In the Fourteenth ward, which is the home of wealthy and exclusive Jews, T. W. McMechin, a negro lawyer, was defeated. The majority of the republicans in the ward are negroes, and the nomination went to McMechin. Because of the large majority of Mayor Preston he is hailed already as the next democratic candidate for Governor or for United States Senator to succeed Blair Lee.

Charles Heintzman, the republican candidate for Mayor, fought against heavy odds. Every newspaper in the city was against him. Abolition of water rents and the placing of the charge on the tax bills was one of the issues urged by the republican candidate.

**RACE MAN A MAYORALTY CANDIDATE IN CINCINNATI**

B. B. Langford of "Advancement Party" Demands Equality and Impartiality.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 5.—A race man, B. B. Langford of the Advancement party, is contesting for the office of Mayor of Cincinnati against three white candidates of other parties. It is the first time one of the race has ever been regularly nominated for the office of Chief Executive of the city. The present campaign, probably the most hotly contested in the city's history, has developed many surprises.

The ticket is the result of a desire, freely expressed for the past ten years by prominent race organizations and politicians of Ohio, for actual equality and impartiality toward the blacks in all city employments, and especially at mess and in the fire and police dormitories.

The new ticket means a decided change in the vote of the dominant party, the Republican, led so often to success by George B. Cox, New York theatrical magnate, now in alleged voluntary retirement.

The race is voting solid for him.

## RACE AGAIN HAS MEMBER ON MOVIE CENSOR BOARD

*The Chicago*  
A. J. Bowling, Discharged April 12, Is Reinstated by Merit Body  
—Backed by Alderman De Priest, Rev. A. J. Carey and Senator Harding

When the promoters of "The Birth of a Nation," Tom Dixon's trouble breeding moving pictures appear before the Chicago board of moving picture censors they will find that the race they attempt to blaspheme will

have one of its members on the board. This pleasing fact became known Saturday when it was announced that the civil service commission had reinstated Professor A. J. Bowling.

Professor Bowling was formerly a member of the board, but was discharged by the commission April 12. His troubles have been adjusted and through the recommendation of Alderman De Priest, Rev. A. J. Carey and State Senator Harding he was reinstated.

## BURLESON APPOINTS WRONG COLORED MAN POSTMASTER

Intended to Name Former Supporter but Another Simmons Got the Position

Oklahoma City, Ok., March 27.—Postmaster General Burleson owes an apology to L. D. Simmons, an Oklahoma City man, for an error he made in the selection of a Colored man for postmaster at Boley, Ok., one of the important Colored towns of the state.

When Burleson recommended that President Wilson appoint Caesar Simmons for the Boley postoffice, he honestly thought that he was appointing L. D. Simmons. He thought he was doing a favor to a man who was one of his warmest and most ardent supporters for Congress in the Ninth District of Texas, in several campaigns, and one of the leading Colored educators of Texas for 20 years. But he appointed a Simmons whom he had never known and who had never done a favor for the postmaster-general.

L. D. Simmons sent his application to Washington. The story goes that Caesar Simmons had a friend in Dorset Carter, a lawyer of Purcell, and that recently when Carter was in state and the first colored lawyer to Washington, he called on Burleson in behalf of this Simmons.

"I have already made up my mind to appoint Simmons," said Burleson, speaking, of course, of the Texas Simmons who had been his political friend. That ended Carter's mission, was unanimous. The appointment was made that day, and in due time confirmed by the Senate.

New York Sun

September 1915

## WHAT THE NEGROES WANT.

A Sternly Practical View of the Contest for District Attorney.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: If the present District Attorney is elected does he intend to appoint a member of the negro race as an Assistant District Attorney?

It would be well for negro voters to keep in mind the fact that the present District Attorney is a protege of the present Governor and his attitude regarding Afro-Americans must be unequivocally stated before we pledge to him our support. After all, political parties are of little consequence if they are of no use to those who support them, and it is this principle of representation which is the paramount issue for the negro voters in deciding what candidate is entitled to their support.

Every nationality and race receives recognition except Afro-Americans, and it is time that this condition of affairs cease; and it will cease if the negro voters regardless of party come together and demand something besides a mere stenographic representation in the office of the District Attorney of New York county. It is our duty to support regardless of party the man who will give us representation in an official capacity in that office. Process servers and stenographers and Janitors' jobs are not enough. We have highly educated and competent young negro lawyers coming from the leading schools of the East, and they are competent and we demand that the party wanting our votes, the candidate desiring our support, declare himself regardless of party on this point.

ARTHUR G. SHAW.

NEW YORK, September 13.  
TENNESSEE COLORED CITIZENS ACCORDED RECOGNITION.

On Republican Executive Committee—Knoxville Editor Chosen As Secretary.

Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 6.—Colored Republicans of East Tennessee were accorded signal recognition by the party when Editor W. L. Porter, of The East Tennessee News, a colored publication of Knoxville, was selected as one of the secretaries of the executive committee at the convention held last Saturday. The colored citizens are granted every right in politics, in this section and they are now beginning to demand that more official recognition be accorded them. Esq. W. F. Yardley, at one time a candidate for governor in the state and the first colored lawyer to be admitted to the bar in Tennessee, appeared before the committee and

asked that Editor Porter be elected to the office of secretary, that the colored people may have a representative on the committee. His election

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Office Holding

## COLORED MASSMEETING ON LIBERTY ST. TONIGHT

Joshua Hall will preside at a big colored mass meeting which will be met, brave and heroic and a race lover to the core. He makes no pretentious of being able to carry his precinct in his pocket, but when it comes time to "deliver" he is always marked "present."

Assembly Candidates Elmer H. Geran and Harry G. VanNote and Col. Franklin A. Denison, commanding the 8th Regiment, Illinois National Guard, was chosen as one of the members of the Crime Commission, by Judge Harry Olson. The Colonel has been in public life for a number of years and always "made good." He has the confidence of the leading people of the city. Since he has become colonel of the regiment, the armory has a new building and now \$60,000 addition is being made to it.

### Hon. E. H. Green Appointed.

Hon. E. H. Green, formerly member of the Illinois legislature, member of the Pythian Commission, has been appointed real estate expert and is now on the job. He receives \$2,000 a year. This is the sixth big appointment that has been made by Mayor William Hale Thompson, aside from the 700 men who are working in the city and county government.

### WANT MEMBER ON THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 18.—With six prospective vacancies on the Board of Education the Negroes of this city are campaigning to secure at least one representative on the Board.

Many of the more prominent Negroes in the city are being mentioned for the position among the names suggested being Bishop Levi J. Coppin, the Hon. George H. White, the Rev. Henry L. Phillips, the Rev. William A. Creditt, the Rev. Matthew Anderson, the Rev. E. W. Moore, Dr. N. F. Mossell and Dr. Wm. A. Sinclair.

### WHEELER APPOINTED COST CLERK

Baltimore, March 11.—Thaddeus W. Wheeler has been appointed cost clerk for the city after passing a civil service examination. This city is under the commission form of government and employs a manager. The position that Mr. Wheeler will hold is an important one, as the city is run on a business basis. He is now an assistant engrossing clerk in the legislature.

Hon. S. B. Turner, the Representative of the First District to the State Legislature, has returned to the city and is receiving congratulations from his friends for having made such a splendid law-maker. He is the editor of the Illinois Idea and one of the biggest

City Council from the Eleventh Ward, on a nonpartisan ticket.

Six candidates were in the race, Mr. Fleming being the only Negro. In this ward several millionaires have this ward several millionaires have the vote being cast by Negroes. In Eighth Regiment armory and the \$25,000 for the holding of the Centennial Exposition. Mr. Turner is one of the few politicians that is not selfish. One of his chief traits is to see that men and workers in his ward are given places of political preferment. Representative Turner knows every voter in his ward. He is Hale, hearty and well to the core. He makes no pretensions of being able to carry his precinct in his pocket, but when it comes time to "deliver" he is always marked "present."

### OSCAR DE PRIEST ELECTED ALDERMAN IN CHICAGO

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Chicago, Ill., April 6.—For the first time in the history of Chicago, a Negro, Oscar De Priest, has been elected Alderman to serve in the City Council. He was chosen Tuesday from the Second Ward, which is thickly populated by Negroes. He was at one time a County Commissioner, and is now engaged in the state business.

### CALIFORNIA NEGRO APPOINTED TO OFFICI

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Los ANGLES, CAL., Oct. 22.—W. E. Easton, of this city, has been appointed by Governor Johnston to the responsible position of custodian of the sub-Capitol of California.

This is the first appointment of a colored man by Governor Johnston.

### INDIAN NAMED FOR REGISTER OF TREASURY

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—President Wilson today nominated Houston B. Teehee, of Tahlequah, Ok., to be register of the Treasury, to succeed Gabe Parker, who recently became commissioner of the Five Civilized Tribes.

Teehee is a Cherokee Indian, and now is attorney for that tribe in Oklahoma. He formerly was a member of the lower house of the Oklahoma Legislature.

### J. H. Hines Defeated.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 19, 1915. J. W. Hines, colored candidate for Justice of Peace was defeated in the race for Justice of the Peace last Tuesday owing to the need of well-trained helpers.

While he did not get elected he made a good showing, ranking third. When the election comes again, the colored people will pal positions, among them being a deputy clerk, police, janitor, teamsters and stick by their candidate and electricity clerk, police, janitor, teamsters and others.

S. E. COURTNEY

### MORTON APPOINTED ASST. DIST. ATTY.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Counselor Frederick Q. Morton, recently selected by Charles F. Murphy as the leader of New York Negro Democracy to succeed the late Robert N. Wood, has been appointed as an assistant district attorney of New York

Cleveland, O., Nov. 3.—In the election yesterday Attorney Thomas E. Fleming was elected to the Cleveland

County by District Attorney Swann, who was sworn in office January 1, 1916.

City Council from the Eleventh Ward, on a nonpartisan ticket.

Six candidates were in the race, Mr. Fleming being the only Negro. In this ward several millionaires have the vote being cast by Negroes. In Eighth Regiment armory and the \$25,000 for the holding of the Centennial Exposition. Mr. Turner is one of the few politicians that is not selfish. One of his chief traits is to see that men and workers in his ward are given places of political preferment. Representative Turner knows every voter in his ward. He is Hale, hearty and well to the core. He makes no pretensions of being able to carry his precinct in his pocket, but when it comes time to "deliver" he is always marked "present."

### OSCAR DE PRIEST ELECTED ALDERMAN IN CHICAGO

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Washington, D. C., April 8.—It is cheering to note the substantial recognition that is being accorded to efficient colored men and women in the executive departments of the government. Scarcely a week passes that does not mark the advancement of one or more of the colored employees in some branch of the federal service. Last week Secretary M. A. Dooley, through Acting Secretary Byron R. Newton, gave promotions to Messrs. Henry J. Davis, A. J. Beverly and Charles G. Harris, clerks of acknowledged competency in the Treasury Department. This signal recognition of their merit is an encouragement to these workers themselves and a positive heartener to all others similarly engaged. The promotions carry a handsome increase in salary.

### MAJOR JACKSON ON FIVE COMMITTEES

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Springfield, Ill., March 12.—Wednesday, Speaker Shanahan announced the various committees. The G. O. P. received a large share of the important assignments. Major R. H. Jackson, representative from the Third Senatorial District, was appointed on the following committees: Military Affairs, Insurance, License and Miscellaneous, Revenue, Senatorial Apportionment. Representative S. B. Turner from the First district was appointed on the following committees:

1. Service, Insurance, Liberal, Li-  
sues and Miscellaneous, Public Util-  
ities and Transportation.

Hon. S. B. Turner, the Repre-  
sentative.

Hon. S. B. Turner, the representative of the First District to the State Legislature, has returned to the city and is receiving congratulations from his friends for having made such a splendid law-maker. He is the editor of the Illinois Idea and one of the biggest

### CUMMINGS RE-ELECTED A CITY COUNCILMAN

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Baltimore, Md., May 5.—In the election held on Tuesday, May 4, the Hon. Harry Cummings was re-elected as city councilman from the seventeenth ward by a plurality of 502 over his

Democratic and Independent Progressive opponents.

In the fourteenth ward George W. F. McMechen was defeated.

Milwaukee, Wis.

JOURNAL

July 22, 1915

### Negro Gets \$5,000 Job.

Chicago, July 22.—One of the most important positions in the city law department was given to Edward H. Wright, negro attorney and former county commissioner. The salary is \$5,000 a year.

Two other negroes have been appointed to the law department in the last two weeks; L. H. Anderson, named assistant corporation counsel, and the Rev. Archibald James Cary, made chief investigator.

### NEGRO TRUMPETER FOR PANAMA EXPOSITION

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 3.—W. Sanders Hooper of this city has been appointed official herald for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco, Cal.

With a seven-foot trumpet he sounds reveille each morning and taps each evening. This is the first time a Negro trumpeter has been employed in this capacity.

### COLORED OFFICER HEADS POLICE LIST

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Valencia, Calif., March 23.—A. M. Sanderson, who has been on the police force for several years, heads the list of negroes to Federal offices and corporations, from which five appointments are to be made.

Although Sanderson is an efficient officer, the fact that he is colored operates to create a doubt as to whether he will receive the promotion to which he is entitled.

### 20 YEARS A POLICEMAN IN PHILADELPHIA

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 8.—Charles Jenkins, 1512 Waverly Street, has served for twenty years as a member of the city's police force as a patrolman. On Tuesday evening, June 30, he was given a handsome gold watch by his friends, the presentation speech being made by Harry Bass. Officer Jenkins is now eligible for a pension.

### RAISE DETECTIVES' PAY.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 12.—The salaries of Detectives John Thomas and Howard Greer have been increased to \$1,500 per annum.

The member that ran for Councilman in the Fifteenth Ward on the advancement party's ticket received one vote, according to canvass by the Republican executives of the ward.

Rev. A. J. Carey, pastor of the Institution church, was appointed last Friday a member of the Moving Picture Censor Board. The right for the place was made by the Chicago Defender. Every moving picture shown in Chicago must be seen by this board. Every race has a representative on the board now and the Rev. A. J. Carey will look after the interests of the colored. The Indianapolis Freeman

**NEGRO APPOINTED AS  
A SPECIAL POLICEMAN**

Charles S. Sutton, a young colored man of Cleveland, has been appointed enrolling clerk in the State Senate of Ohio.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.  
EVANVILLE, Ind., June 22.—For the first time in this city a Negro, Ernest Tidington, has been appointed as a special police officer. The appointment was announced on June 17 by Edgar Schmidt, chief of police, and it goes to the Board of Safety for ratification.

**WANTS NOMINATION**

**FOR CITY COUNCIL**

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 15.—John B. Norris, a prominent club man, has filed the necessary papers and will make the fight in the primary for the nomination as councilman from the 30th ward.

**NEGROES REGISTER KICK.**

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE ENQUIRER.

Columbus, Ohio, June 12.—Now this is decidedly joyful issue has been raised between the True Democracy League and negroes. The Ohio Colored Protective League criticizes Governor Frank B. Willis for recognizing the true Democracy to the exclusion of negro Republicans.

**WILBUR KING REFUSED**

**TO TAKE NEW POSITION**

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 12.—The unusual happening of a negro declining an office tendered to him is noted here in the city last week when Wilbur E. King, for the past twelve years assistant county prosecutor, attorney, in charge of criminal prosecutions, was tendered a position by the new Republican Attorney General of the state in his office. Mr. King did not consider the position in keeping with his reputation and standing as an attorney, and declined it with thanks.

For the past four years Mr. King had served under the present Attorney General-elect who was for two terms county prosecutor. It is stated that the position he tendered Mr. King was a rather obscure one, beneath what King believed his race was entitled to for the support it had rendered, and rather than accept it he preferred to return to the practice of law which holds out to him not only a far more remunerating salary, but a place in the legal ranks commensurate with his high abilities.

Before declining the position, King, it is stated, consulted with a number of his race who advised him to decline the place. King is regarded as one of the most brilliant criminal lawyers in the state, without reference to color or race.

The Crisis

February 1915. No. 166

Political-1915  
Suffrage

"BUT HEAH I IS!"



McCALL BARELY DEFEATS WALSH---  
HAYS ELECTED---CURLEY REBUKED

Crawford and Rainey Lose—Curley and Liquor Men Defeat Walsh in Boston—Colored Give Governor Votes—47,000 for Curley Recall—Negro-Hating Hays Gets Big Majority—Woman Suffrage Defeated.

Mc  
The Boston Globe usually considered the most correct on election returns, in its Wednesday night edition said:—

Hon Samuel W. McCall of Winchester was yesterday elected Governor of Massachusetts by a plurality of 4930, the smallest received by any of the Republican candidates on the State ticket, all of whom were successful. Gov. Walsh, his Democratic opponent, received the highest vote of any Democratic candidate, leading his party by approximately 27,000 votes.

Gov. Walsh's vote was the greatest ever received by any Democratic candidate for office in Massachusetts. In 1910 Ex-Gov. Eugene N. Foss, with three designations—Democratic, Democratic Progressive and "Eugene N. Foss of Boston"—received in all 229,352. Gov. Walsh's vote of yesterday exceeds that by more than 1000.

It was clearly a Republican year for the Legislature as well, the Republicans gaining a seat in the Senate, which gives them 34 out of the 40, and increasing their representation in the lower branch from 149 elected last year to 167 this year. The number of Democrats is 72, as against 87 elected last year. There is still one Socialist in the House.

The suffrage amendment was defeated, there being 294,953 "no" votes as against 162,351 "yes," a majority vote of 132,602.

#### Progressive Party Gone.

Mr. McCall's total vote yesterday was 235,296 and Gov. Walsh's 230,366, William Shaw, Prohibition candidate for Governor, received throughout the State, 19,730, and Nelson B. Clark, the Progressive party candidate, 7025.

The Prohibition vote was of sufficient size to establish the "dries" as a political party, while that of the Bull Moose party was so small that its legal standing was wiped out. The law requires that a party must cast 3 percent of the total vote. The effect of yesterday's balloting is that the Prohibitionists go on the ballot at the primaries next year for the first time since the establishment of the direct primaries.

As has been said, there will be no Progressive party in the primaries of 1916.

#### Rest of State Ticket Republican.

Senator Calvin Coolidge of Northampton received 253,949 for Lieutenant Governor and Ex-Lieut. Gov. Edward P. Barry, his Democratic opponent, got 203,138, making Senator Coolidge's plurality 50,811.

The largest plurality received by any of the Republicans on the State ticket was that of Atty. Gen. Henry C. Atwill, whose vote was 259,431 as against 178,366 received by Joseph Joyce Donahue, the Democratic candidate. The Attorney General's plurality was 81,065.

Secretary of State Albert P. Langtry's vote was 255,534, and that of Edwin A. Grosvenor, his Democratic opponent, 190,811. This gives Mr. Langtry's plurality of 64,723.

State Auditor Alonzo B. Cook was re-elected by 249,646 as against 182,190 received by Jacob C. Morse, Democrat. Mr. Cook's plurality was 67,456.

State Treas. Charles L. Burrill received 251,740 and Henry L. Bowles, Democrat, 192,280, making Mr. Burrill's plurality 59,460.

(For other election news see page 2)

#### G WHAT DEFEATED WALSH.

When the Boston Post came out Wednesday morning and in big head

lines said cutting of Walsh in Boston and opposition by liquor interests defeated Governor who ran strong in country towns, the truth was out.

The Boston Transcript said Wednesday afternoon on the defeat of Walsh:

The man for Walsh and his friends to blame, if they are disposed to censure, is Curley and no other. He was the Boston Democratic general in charge of the battle, and nobody measured up to him in the conflict. He did his utmost to combat the recall, as might naturally be expected, but he did not exert himself with equal power to support Walsh. Many of the governor's friends will say that Curley actually laid down so far as the governor was concerned and that he was not sincere in his professions of friendship.

#### Curley Double-Crossed Walsh.

Mayor Curley announced active leadership of Boston democracy and insisted upon personally leading the fight for Governor Walsh at every turn. He thus tried to save his recall by winning over Walsh's friends. He promised 60,000 to 65,000 votes for Walsh and Walsh got only 54,000. He promised a plurality of 30,000 and Walsh's plurality was reduced from 25,000 last year to 22,000. For Curley failed to try to get out the democratic vote, fearing it might vote for his recall. He hurt the Governor by protruding himself and then let the democratic vote stay at home.

The Colored vote which Governor Walsh got all over the state in goodly numbers with other independents, would have carried him over the line a victor but for Curley's betrayal.

#### Liquor Men also Double-Crossed.

Another double-cross was worked by the liquor men who swung those they influenced over to Mr. McCall. In this the Post said:

"In many of the wards in Boston the Governor showed a loss over last year, when the increase in the vote is considered. The big factor which worked against him in Boston was the liquor vote.

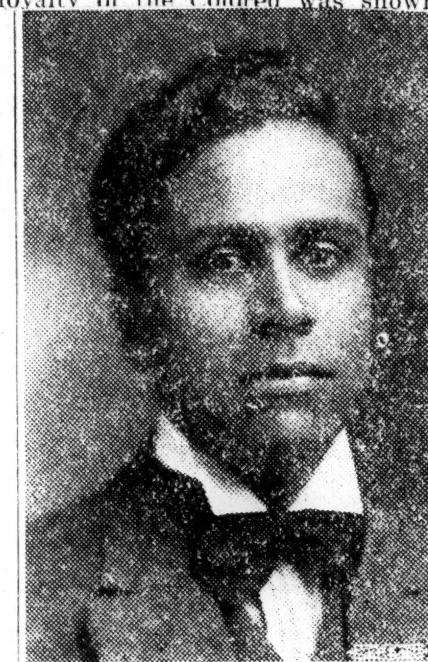
"The word was sent out 48 hours before election by the liquor men that McCall must be elected. The swing to Shaw had thrown a bad scare into these forces. The theory of the liquor dealers was that if Shaw succeeded in securing enough votes to defeat McCall, having secured the balance of power, he might force the prohibition issue on the party next year.

The lieutenants of Governor Walsh made the charge last night that many of the Democratic leaders in the city were indifferent, although not working against his re-election. For instance, it was generally known that ex-Representative Martin M. Lomasney, while with the Governor for re-election, showed no activity in working to get out a big vote for him."

#### Colored Men Loyal.

Despite scare-grow cries, despite the 11th hour "Republican barrel," Colored men voted for Gov. Walsh in

return for his opposition to Color prejudice and his fight against the "Birth of a Nation." Many voluntarily told the Governor they were with him and voted for him silently to avoid persecution and loss of jobs. The Governor is satisfied that the loyalty of the Colored was shown.



MR. JULIAN D. RAINNEY  
Republican—Made fine run for a young man, new in Boston politics.



LT. GOV.-ELECT CALVIN COOLIDGE.  
Republican—Pres. of Mass. Senate—Cast deciding vote for race against "Birth of a Nation."—Got entire Colored vote.

# The Colored Alabamian

9/4/15

The Negroes of Tennessee have the ballot. I was told that over 2,000 voted in the last election of the city. They had an alderman in the city government till the city was governed by commissioners. Prof. Tallaferro has been secretary of election in his beat for thirteen years. Prof. Billingsley has been one of the city registrars for many years.

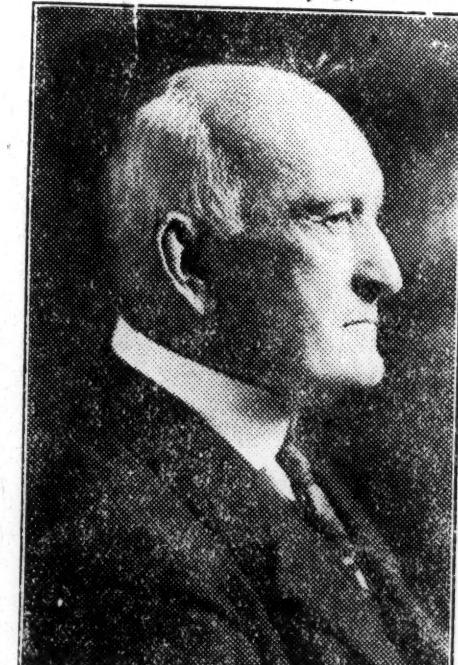
*The Canadian 11, 6/15.*

## The Colored Alabamian

September 4th, 1915.  
PROTECTING OUR INTERESTS.

IN EVERY LARGE CITY where the race vote is of any considerable size, there should be a united effort on the part of our workers to go some little lengths—in other words, help those and only those who give something in return. It may not always be in the way of position—there are other favors equally as valuable, and it is always well for us to have a friend at court. In these latter days we are never quite sure just what kind of legislation inimical to us will be attempted, and if we send men who have something to lose, even if their heart isn't just in the right place, we stand a fair show of having our interests protected. In Chicago it is possible and also probable that we will have a race representative in the City Council in the person of Oscar DePriest. Both gentlemen who opposed him at the primaries have graciously laid down their arms and have come out boldly and manly in support of the successful candidate, and have advised their supporters to do likewise. This is the spirit that should dominate every race-loving person. We have an opportunity to put Mr. DePriest in the Council; we have the power, and if we do not exert it, never again should we cry give us a chance.

*The Colored Alabamian*  
GOV.-ELECT SAMUEL W. McCALL  
Republican—Ex-Congressman—Never Unfriendly to Colored Citizens.



THE COLORED CITIZENS OF Indianapolis are on the qui vive in anxious expectancy over the fate of the bill now pending before the Indiana Legislature to prohibit the interference of police and others with the free exercise of the right of suffrage by voters. The bill also specifically prohibits the slugging policemen from interfering with the conduct of registrations. The bill has been favorably reported by the Committee on Criminal Code, and it is hoped will make its way to engrossment by the time this goes to press. Senator Robinson, the father of the bill, is the Republican floor leader and deserves much credit for the manly fight he is making for fair play to the Negro in future elections.

Political - 1915

## Suffrage

# You Might Have Filled a Large Room with Colored Ladies Opposed to Freedom, Senator O'Gorman.

That Does Not Prove, However, That It Was Right to Keep the Negroes in Slavery.

Copyright, 1915, Star Company.

Senator O'Gorman, very powerful, with a wide chest and a thick beard, interesting sample of modern intelligence grafted on primitive man, is not friendly to woman suffrage.

He thinks the nation should not interfere in woman's rights, and says to women who ask his help:

"To permit the Federal Government to interfere with the suffrage is to destroy the fundamental rights of the States."

It's strange how sensitive statesmen are about interfering with the rights of the States or the rights of something when they happen not to want to do a thing.

President Wilson could not help woman suffrage because it was not in the Democratic platform. Mr. O'Gorman fears for the States.

This Government was established to free the inhabitants of this country from dictation and political slavery.

Men were given the right to vote that they might defend themselves.

The Constitution of the United States is planned to protect human beings against oppression of every kind.

The fundamental wrong upon which the American Revolution was based was England's system of taxation without representation.

The Government of the United States ought now to give freedom to women, and free THEM in 1915 from taxation without representation, as it freed the men from that kind of taxation in 1776.

Senator O'Gorman says the women are "in a hurry." They have waited almost 140 years—a fighter like Senator O'Gorman would not wait so long.

Senator O'Gorman, who will one day live to be asking the ladies for their votes, telling them how much he admires their qualities of mind and heart—MIND ESPECIALLY—made this remark to women who tried to make him look at woman suffrage was in the city this week in conference with state officials upon

another room just as large as this with women who wanted me to do the opposite thing."

Of course the Senator, even among his own acquaintances, might fill a large room with women who do not want to vote.

If he had lived in the South he could have filled the biggest room with colored ladies who did not want to be set free.

The South had many colored ladies and colored gentlemen, too, who did not want to leave "Old Massa." They WANTED to be slaves—they LIKED it. They were delighted to have somebody buy them shoes, feed them, take all responsibility and allow them to lead the idle life of colored slaves.

There are unfortunately still many white women like those slaves who did not want to leave "Old Massa." They like to be slaves—they like to have somebody boss them, rule them, dictate to them, pat them on the head and patronize them.

They like to play the role of clinging vines, and seem shocked when anybody suggests the vote or any other intellectual effort.

But, Senator O'Gorman, the fact that many colored women did not want to be free was not a sound argument against freeing the slaves.

And the fact that some white women—foolish, weak, feeble-minded—object to the use of their intelligence and of the vote does not justify you or any other man in refusing to give the vote to women intelligent enough to want it.

You are young, energetic, and we hope will be in politics for a long time, Senator O'Gorman.

With all the friendly feeling that you know we have for you we predict that before long a good deal of that deep voice will be used in telling ladies just how it happened that, hastily and without thought, you failed to recognize their intellectual value, and the fact that they, by all means, OUGHT TO VOTE. For they are going to vote SOON.

## RALEIGH NEWS OF THE WEEK

*The Journal  
Editor Poe Encouraged To Believe Segregation Measure  
Will Become Law*

(By T. L. McCoy)

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 16—President James B. Dudley of the A. M. College, Greensboro, N. C.,

remark to women who tried to make him look at woman suffrage was in the city this week in conference with state officials upon

the act will stand State Supreme the National S. The woman suffi to pass the Legislature, because it would enable women to vote, a privilege that has been taken away from Ne

Mr. McCall is no one-speech-friend of the Negro. In every test in Congress where the rights of the Negro were at issue he stood openly for justice and equality before the law.

What has Gov. Walsh done for the colored people in the two years he has been Governor except make speeches?

BUTLER R. WILSON.

Boston, Oct. 27.

"You, ladies, do not represent a majority. I could fill

## FROM TRAVELER READERS

### FOOLING THE PEOPLE

To the Editor of The Traveler:

Twelve Negro supporters of Woodrow Wilson have issued a circular plainly intended to fool the colored voters. They say "this is a state election and we are concerned about what is best for Massachusetts." Such a statement is a half truth. These Negro Democrats know that if Massachusetts goes Democratic this fall it will be hailed all over the country as a victory for Woodrow Wilson.

The state Democratic platform endorses President Wilson and Gov. Walsh. They are linked together as standing for the success of the national Democratic party. Gov. Walsh is standing squarely on that platform and in meetings all over the state is advocating the success of the Democratic party. It is impossible to limit the influence of a vote to one man or to the state Democratic ticket. Every Democratic speaker is urging the success of Gov. Walsh because it will mean to the country that Massachusetts endorses President Wilson and his southern cabinet who have done all in their power to belittle the colored people by segregation and with a purpose not only to drive them from office in Washington, but from the federal service all over the country.

A vote for Walsh is, therefore, a vote for Wilson and his party of Hoke Smith, Vardaman and Tillman, a party which permits the lynching and burning of men, women and children in states under its control.

Gov. Walsh is an amiable gentleman with good intentions, but he is a Democrat, and the Massachusetts Democratic party backs up the national Democratic party. Gov. Walsh is, therefore, in the camp of our enemies, and a vote for him is a vote for the enemy.

In the fight against the "Birth of a Nation," a Republican Legislature gave us our bill. Every Democratic senator voted against it. The Republican president of the state Senate risked his political future in standing by us. A majority of the Republican Legislature stood by us.

Mr. McCall is no one-speech-friend of the Negro. In every test in Congress where the rights of the Negro were at issue he stood openly for justice and equality before the law.

What has Gov. Walsh done for the colored people in the two years he has been Governor except make speeches?

BUTLER R. WILSON.

Boston, Oct. 27.

## THE YOUNG MAN AND HIS POLL TAX.

Advertiser

The time remaining in which poll tax can be paid is less than a month; fewer poll taxes, perhaps, have been paid up to this time than in any year since the adoption of the new constitution. The business depression has apparently affected poll tax payment more unfavorably than it has the payment of any other form of paying licenses or taxes.

It is time that some general interest should be aroused in this very important matter. It is time that the payment of poll tax should be emphasized, especially to the young man, who deludes himself into believing that it is worth while to save that dollar and a half. By saving that dollar and a half he deprives himself of his principal right as a citizen and he silences his own voice in public affairs.

Again, the young man is in error in believing that it is not worth while to pay his poll tax, because there will be no important election this year. On the contrary there will be an important election. The city of Montgomery will have the most important municipal election, perhaps, that it has had in fifteen years. The complexion of the city government for the next four years will depend upon the vote of the people of the city during 1915.

It is altogether possible that there will be a public vote on the prohibition question. One of the bills to be introduced in the Legislature will provide for a State-wide vote for State-wide prohibition. It is possible that this measure will pass. In such an election the man without a poll tax receipt will be without power and without voice. Again we are likely to have bond elections in 1915. It has already been suggested that the State of Alabama issue two million dollars in bonds to take up the deficits of the past seven years. There may be other bond matters submitted of special interest to the people of Montgomery county. Again, no man knows what the Legislature may do, in the way of changing and rearranging offices. When this is done it may call for some elections in the year. The man who thinks that there will be no voting to do in 1915, is deceiving himself.

But poll tax payment should be put upon a higher ground. It is the duty of every good citizen to qualify himself for a voice in a Democratic government. Voting is a privilege and every good citizen should qualify himself for that privilege.

### SUGGESTS DUPLICATE BALLOT AS ONE

#### REMEDY.

Editor The Advertiser: Advertiser 22-15

One of the most important subjects for the consideration of our lawmakers is the means whereby our people may enjoy an accurate and honest count of the ballots cast at the polls. Mr. Carmichael may be one of the few of our citizens who have expressed the belief that illegal and dishonest methods have been employed to control votes, but thousands of others, too modest, too timid or perhaps less courageous, have failed to express a belief as strongly entertained as Mr. Carmichael, that such practices have been indulged in. The purity of our ballot box is the very foundation upon which our form of government rests; destroy this and the whole superstructure crumbles. My object in writing this letter is not to let out of my system any ill-will or bitterness

which some may believe finds lodgment in my heart fraud or inaccuracy in the count would be apparent, against any individual or faction of the Democratic party, but in my feeble way I do hope to be able as a citizen, realizing a share of responsibility, to suggest a means whereby this great evil may be overcome and removed. Were I called upon to define a thief I should say "One who appropriates that which belongs to another even though it be of so small a value in the estimation of some as a vote. And the moral turpitude involved in the transaction is no less when committed by a prohibitionist than by an anti-prohibitionist.

Permit me to digress long enough from the subject to say that the compound word "anti-prohibitionist" herein has been used because the usual customary term" local optionist does not properly define those who I wished to include. All those who exercise the right of franchise under our form of government are local optionists in practice, if they vote, whether they believe or do not believe in local option. One voting against the sale of whiskey in a county, or any unit legally defined for this purpose is as much a local optionist as one who votes for the sale therein. As to whether either may be good, however, depends on how strongly the one may be opposed, not in fact, but in principal, to the other. Hence, with no intention to shock the sensibilities of those who have exclusively appropriated the term "local option," I may be pardoned for referring to them as "anti-prohibitionist."

Returning to my theme, "Safeguarding the ballot box," the charge of fraud in procuring and counting of votes cast has consumed some little space in the columns of some of our newspapers recently and a great number of our people have been waiting and hoping for these charges to be denied vainly. As a matter of fact the only answer to these charges has been a bitter denunciation of those who dared to bring the indictment. There is no defense nor argument in this kind of procedure as it develops no proof whatever. A few know it, many believe it, and the rest fear that money has been used and fraud employed to defeat the will of the people. Money may be used legitimately (perhaps) and profitably in the employment of orators to induce voters one way or the other, but however great the money used to buy votes, little is accomplished in this way. For instance Jones is offered ten dollars to vote for Smith and agrees to do so, thus the cardinal sin is committed, hence it is easier for Jones the next day to agree to vote for Johnston upon the payment of a like sum, and though large sums of money may be used in this way, Jones, unless he is an honest rascal, will vote for the man of his choice, who may be neither of the candidates for whom he was paid to vote. There would be no method in his madness otherwise. This line of reasoning naturally leads to the conclusion that the inaccuracy and dishonest counting of the votes after they are cast are factors the most potent in defeating the will of the people.

Now what are we going to do about it. My judgment is that the remedy is in a duplicate ballot and ballot box. There is a way to make an absolutely accurate copy of a written instrument and that is by placing a carbon sheet between two sheets of paper. Have the ballots printed in the usual way with a ring opposite the name of the candidates in which to make the cross, place a carbon sheet under or between the two blanks, hand the pad to the voter, after he has marked his ticket and inserted the proper number as named by the manager, have him fold the tickets and drop one ticket in the box, the votes in which to be counted by the managers of the election. Drop the duplicate ballot in the other box. (This is locked and sealed). The names on which ballots to be counted by the Judge of Probate, the judge and clerk of the circuit or others, to be named than the managers of the election at the polls. The totals of these counts would of necessity correspond and if not the fact of

and a revision or recount remove either or both of these irregularities.

I am a Democrat, have always been and ever expect to be and I refuse to be written out of the party simply because I may cast my vote against the sale of whiskey. I am at least as good a Democrat as those who may vote for the sale of whiskey, the right to do which I concede and I am a stronger local optionist and a better Democrat than the members of any Legislature who boast that they are local optionists, yet would pass a law providing for the voting of whiskey in and another law providing against the voting of whiskey out as has been done. It is indeed a test of party loyalty for a citizen to continue his membership in any party who might continue to neglect the most important duty and obligation to the people of passing laws for their protection against a fraudulent ballot.

Are our legislators equal to this great responsibility and imperative need. I believe they are.

### Negro in Woman Suffrage Question

Representatives of the National Suffrage Association, the Congressional Union and the National Association Opposed to Suffrage debated the proposed federal suffrage amendment before congressional committees last Thursday, according to reports from Washington. The representatives of the several organizations presented arguments pro and con before the Judiciary Committee of the House, and the Congressional Union delegates also appeared before the Senate Committee on Suffrage. At the Senate hearing, it is stated, Senator Ransdell, of Louisiana, called the attention of the suffragists to the contention that the Southern women did not want the ballot because of the Negro woman vote. Miss Francis Jilifee of California is said to have replied that it was not

the Negro question that endangered suffrage in the South, but factory owners employing women and children. Mrs. Hattie R. Jacobs of Alabama, it is stated, declared that it was a fallacy to say that suffrage in any way involved the race question. She claimed that a very large number of women would become enfranchised in the South under the proposed amendment, there being

8,000,000 white women while there are only 4,000,000 Negro women in this section, according to her estimate. She argued also

that enfranchisement would still be subject to the same qualifications for Negro women as are imposed on Negro men. She produced figures to show that south of the Mason and Dixon's line the white women alone outnumber the total Negro population by nearly 500,000.

## 'NEGRO WAS NOT READY FOR VOTE'

Is Refer to Oswald Villard at Congregational Club.

Editor Oswald Garrison Villard, of the Evening Post, found his views about "The Southern Attitude Towards the Negro" opposed last night at the Congregational Club's dinner. He had just finished a forceful address in which he alluded to Gov. Pleas and Senators Hoke Smith and Vardaman as "traitors to the South." One member had proposed a vote of thanks when George W. Bailey, a guest, rose from his seat and said he wanted to say a few words.

"The negro has more chance in the South than here," said Mr. Bailey. "There he can be a bank director, a clerk or a mechanic. Here he can't even wait on a table. The hotels are gradually displacing him. I have lived in the South many years and I want to say that the greatest mistake Lincoln ever made, if you Northern people will let me say that he ever made any mistakes, was in giving the negro the ballot before he was ready for it.

"Let me say further that if you lived in the South and had daughters, you would not permit her to sit in a car or anywhere else with a negro roustabout."

Mr. Villard said in his speech that the South is blundering in its treatment of the negro and is no nearer the solution of the problem to-day than it was forty years ago, because its big men and political leaders are either preaching or encouraging race hatred. He advocated negro juries for negro defendants. "Let the negro solve this problem for himself and not white men for him," urged the speaker.

G. Ernest Merriam presided at the dinner which was held in the new Arbutus Building attached to Plymouth Church. A chandelier from the Arbutus house on Clinton avenue, a recent gift, lighted the centre table. About 150 men and women attended the dinner, which was cooked and served by a committee of women members.

Willard J. Ward, baritone, sang, his accompanist being Kate Burr-Ward.

## HURTFUL HELPFULNESS.

Very often a good cause is hurt more by a foolish friend than by a wise enemy. In this manner, the cause of international peace is injured by the new organization headed by the Rev. John Hayne Holmes. The Rev. Mr. Holmes is a very able man and one who could do a great deal to create a sentiment for world peace, but allows his enthusiasm for the cause to lead him to an extreme which few sensible people will follow him.

~~This new organization pledges its members not to enlist, nor approve of the enlistment of anybody else "for any military or naval service."~~ This is a perfect application of the old phrase "Too much of a good thing." Peace is a good thing, but such an organization would give us peace beyond endurance.

The members of this new society pledge themselves not to enlist either in the army or navy, in case of war with some other nation whom then do they expect, in such an event, to protect them, the wives, their children and their property? Such a pledge is nothing less than indirect treason.

This new propaganda is founded upon the theory of non-resistance, a theory to which no self-respecting man can subscribe. Non-resistance does not guarantee peace. The non-resistant may decline to fight, but that does not stop the other fellows from jumping on him. The non-resistant is not only continually jumped on, and jumped on because of his non-resistance, but he undergoes a feeling of self-degradation and contempt on the part of others that far outweighs any virtuous satisfaction he may get from refusing to fight.

~~It is a mere hallucination to imagine, in a world where struggle is the law, that any individual, race or nation can exist, much less progress, unless it is able and willing to struggle, to struggle in physical conflict if it becomes necessary.~~

Such a movement as the one headed by the Rev. Mr. Holmes is hurtful to the cause of peace.

The kind of help given a few days ago to the cause of woman suffrage by ex-Secretary Bryan was of the same hurtful variety. In a recent speech advocating votes for woman, Mr. Bryan advanced the argument that women were as much entitled to the vote as men because there were more women in the churches and less women in the jails than men.

This is as foolish as the idiotic arguments against woman suffrage; and more damaging, because it is advanced by a friend of the cause. Any analytical mind can discover why there are more women in churches and less in jails than there are men; and the same mind can clearly see that they are reasons which have nothing to do with the merits of the question. Men are generally deprived of the vote for going to jail, but they are not given the vote for staying out. Church attendance is no reason for being given the right of franchise; an atheist is entitled to the right to vote.

The question of votes for women and also votes for colored men is based on the sound proposition that the right to govern should be derived from the consent of the individual governed; that consent is expressed by the ballot. It is in accord with Lincoln's maxim that no man is good enough to govern another man without that other man's consent. The governed individuals of a state are entitled to the right to express their consent as to how they shall be governed, regardless of color, sex, wealth or even education.

Any limitations upon universal suffrage, except the obvious ones of infancy and lunacy, are simply assumptions by aristocrats or plutocrats or some other breed of "crats," in a greater or less degree, than the divine right to rule.

We are not surprised at Mr. Bryan for advancing such a childlike argument for we have long realized that he would reach the limit of his natural powers as the superintendent of a large Sunday School. As like his and the Rev. Mr. Holmes' makes us repeat, "Lor from our foolish friends."

## A COURAGEOUS SOUTHERN MAYOR.

In the last few issues we have said some rather hard things about Georgia in particular and the South in general, and we don't take back a single syllable; in fact, we reassert and reaffirm everything we said. We have always admitted that there are liberal-minded white people in the South, people who down in their hearts believe in human rights and justice, but we have maintained that these people are cowed by Southern public opinion, that they dare not speak out for unqualified justice and fair play to the Negro, that they are bullied into silence by the Southern low brows and professional Negro baiters.

We have also pointed out that the brightest hope for the Negro—and the South, for that matter—is in having liberal-minded white Southerners assert their independence. Just so long as it is unsafe for a white man in the South to say publicly that he believes the Negro should receive fair play and an equal chance, just so long will the Negro be denied fair play and an equal chance, and just so long will the South be held back in the chains of its own prejudice.

Once in a while, some Southern white man who will no longer be cowed into silence does assert his independence, and speaks out publicly for justice to the Negro, without modifying what he says or making any apologies for saying it. People who are not familiar with the power of Southern sentiment cannot appreciate how brave a man must be who dares to defy it; charging a German trench is nothing to compare with it.

~~Mayor Bowden of Jacksonville, Fla., is a man with that sort of bravery.~~

Certain politicians in Jacksonville, for various reasons well known to themselves, were trying to change the city charter. The colored citizens, for the best of reasons, were against the change. The better class of white citizens were also opposed to the change. A mass meeting of colored citizens was held at the Masonic Temple; Mayor Bowden attended this meeting and spoke against the proposed change of the city charter.

The ring of politicians paid for a third of a page in one of the Jacksonville daily papers and, to further their own ends and fight Mayor Bowden, inserted an advertisement headed in big black type "DO YOU BELIEVE IN NEGRO DOMINATION?" A part of this advertisement consisted of a report of the mass meeting of colored citizens, and the balance was a comment from which we quote the following paragraphs:

"This meeting was held as advertised and was attended by hundreds of colored people. Mayor Bowden spoke to this crowd and addressed them as "Ladies and Gentlemen." He expressed his deep regret that all of the "gentlemen" were not voters, but requested them all to be missionaries to get out the full colored vote, to vote against the Charter amendments on September 7th. He also referred, with words of appreciation, to the former election several years ago, in which the colored voters had elected him Mayor.

"For forty years our forefathers and ourselves have joined in the bitter struggle to free our country from Negro domination, and now the chief executive of our beautiful city has tried to chain an obnoxious Charter upon our commonwealth by enlisting in our municipal election the votes of the colored men."

There was more of it, but what is quoted above is sufficient to show that what we have more than once said in these columns about the intellectual and moral calibre of the average Southern politician is no exaggeration.

Here is a set of men attempting to sway public opinion by referring to the fact that the mayor of a city, in speaking to a gathering of respectable colored people, addressed them as "Ladies and Gentlemen." And because the mayor urged these colored citizens to go to the polls and cast their votes against a certain measure, the cry of "Negro Domination" is raised. The whole thing sounds too absolutely absurd to be true, but it is true; and it is men who will stoop to means of just this sort who are generally the most active and influential politicians in the South.

Now, that ironical thrust about addressing colored people as "Ladies and Gentlemen" would have set most Southern white men to explaining and denying; and the cry of "Negro domination" would have made them seek the cyclone cellar. But Mayor Bowden is made of different stuff. At a subsequent mass meeting of white citizens, he spoke in part, as follows. We can't get the date of this meeting:

He said that upon invitation he had spoken to what was known as the colored card of trade at a meeting held in the Negro Masonic Temple.

"I am Mayor of Jacksonville," said Mr. Bowden. "I am Mayor of all the people of Jacksonville. One Negro in that audience pays more taxes than Farris, Dancy and the whole bunch. As

Mayor of the city I am determined that the Negro shall receive fair play during my administration."

Mayor Bowden was only doing his moral duty, but there are times when it takes the courage of heroism to do one's moral duty. If there were more Southern mayors and sheriffs and governors who had Mayor Bowden's sense of justice and his courage, the South would quickly take its place with the free and enlightened sections of the country.

We wish to add that the charter change was defeated and Mayor Bowden sustained.

## DISCIPLES OF DISCORD

No more surprising and dangerous statements relative to race relations in this country have ever been made in the daily press of this city than those appearing in the Tuesday and Wednesday morning issues last week of the New York Sun and the New York Times, respectively, anent the United States Supreme Court decision void-result of the Times-Sun-Southern anti-negro conspiracy. Shall these "grandfather clauses." In words reeking with before-the-continue—or shall the South become free, enlightened and prosperous war race prejudice these two great metropolitan organs advised theous? **THE SOUTH IS AT THE PARTING OF THE WAYS.** If white South in the plainest language to continue the unconstitutional still chooses the valley of the shadow of death as opposed by the disfranchisement of black citizens. The fact of this treachery upon United States Supreme Court but advised by the Times and the Sun, the part of the Sun and the Times is shocking beyond expression. **LET HER GO.** Only let us, as colored citizens, be prepared to meet **THE FACT IS, HOWEVER, THEY ARE TRAITORS TO THE** the issue on the dreadful day of reckoning. With right on our side, **CONSTITUTION and THE NATION.** This is the stubborn, cold-blooded proposition we and all other law-abiding American citizens must face. Law or no law, Republic or no Republic, these two organs of the nation's opinion decree this a white man's government. They enter into the South's conspiracy to rob the black man of his political rights. When fair means fail, the Times urges use of foul means; when both fail, use force as a last resort to keep the black voter away from the polls. The Sun, with equal treason, invokes Northern white sentiment to support Southern white sentiment, opposing the black race's full-fledged citizenship.

Despite the fact that America is on the brink of war with Germany and the war cloud from Japan is lowering from the Orient, they offer this foul insult to the black ten millions of this nation. Despite the fact that the South has been disgraced, degraded and ridden for fifty years with inter-racial murder, immorality and stagnation by her obsession of "negro equality," these two great Northern papers, at this most crucial time, urge the South to continue her race persecution and toboggan ride toward civic hell and anarchy. Despite the efforts to bury the bloody hatchet between the North and the South, to wipe out the Mason and Dixon line, to have the South come back into the Union, the Times and the Sun urge the negro-baiting South to nullify the Constitution, to defy the decree of the courts of the nation.

Let no black man be deceived. The white South, for the most part, does not intend to let the black man rise to equal citizenship—not because he may not have property, not because he may not be moral, industrious and deserving, but because he is black. That South intends to continue its race unrest and civil discord and anarchy. The white man's word must be the law—the statutes and the court's decisions, notwithstanding, they argue. The New York Times and the New York Sun are the disciples of this discord and the preachers of this anarchy. It is useless, black man, to curse out

these editors as un-Christian, un-American, narrow, bigoted color-cowards afraid that if the colored man is given an even chance he will surpass and rule the white man. They are only cogs of the conspiracy. It is your duty to prepare, through all the avenues of good citizenship, to accumulate vast munitions of intellect and wealth to meet the issues when they shall arise. Northern white men like these are joining hands to keep you a serf forever in the land of your fathers. They make color and not merit the test of American citizenship. The Frank outbreaks by the Georgia crackers, the hook-wormed, illiterate, incestuous poverty of the poor whites of Dixie, brutes as Vardaman, Tillman, Hoke Smith and Blease are the direct result of the Times-Sun-Southern anti-negro conspiracy. Shall these "grandfather clauses." In words reeking with before-the-continue—or shall the South become free, enlightened and prosperous

### *Los Angeles Extraordinary* Attack Upon the Negro Race

*7/15 Tribune*

The supreme court of the United States having declared unconstitutional the so-called "grandfathers' clause" whereby Oklahoma like other southern states sought to disfranchise the negro, leaders of the G. O. P. are planning to take political advantage of it. An appeal will be made to the gratitude of the negroes in Oklahoma, Maryland, Kentucky and West Virginia, urging them to rally round the flag, support the party of Lincoln and Grant, and stand by their liberators.

It is curious to note how in other states, where the negro has not been discriminated against politically, reactionary Republicans make no effort between elections to conceal their contempt for the negro race. For instance, here is the San Francisco Argonaut, a reactionary Republican paper of the type of the Los Angeles Times and the San Francisco Chronicle. It is bitterly hostile to Governor Johnson and is doing everything it can to bring about the rejection of the nonpartisan law. Presently it, too, in chorus with the Times and Chronicle may appeal to the negro voters of California to rally to the grand old party and defeat the nonpartisan measure, but meanwhile, no election being "on," it reveals its real sentiments in unmistakable fashion.

Commenting on the Frank case it remarks on the singularity of the fact that "the sympathy of the crowd should be with the negro (Conley) and against the white man (Frank) and in regard to an offense so distinctively negro in its character." Again, offering anti-Semitism as an explanation, it asserts: "Only in this way can we explain the marked partiality for a worthless negro over a white man and in relation to a crime rarely committed by a white man and often committed by colored men."

We leave the negroes of California to digest these extraordinary charges made against their race by a reactionary Republican newspaper that presently will join with the Times, the Chronicle and other reactionary Republican news-papers in an effort to instruct them as to their political duties.

## COLORED MEN BARRED.

The State Democratic Committee met here recently to take into consideration the Democratic disagreements in Norfolk county between the Fusionists and the Straightouts. The following extract from the Times-Dispatch report of the meeting will explain itself:

"Just before adjournment Clyde W. Saunders offered the following resolution, which was adopted by a unanimous vote:

"Resolved, That we endorse the interpretation of the party primary plan made by the Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson, State chairman, that negroes should not be allowed to vote in any Democratic primary, no matter for what nominations such primary is held, the manifest intention of the party being that only white voters should take part in any primary held for the purpose of making party nominations."

"Attorney General John Garland Pollard was an interested spectator remaining throughout the session of the committee. Congressman Floyd appeared with a clean shaven face, having recently divested himself of his hirsute adorment, and the change in his facial appearance was so pronounced that members who had known him intimately for years did not recognize him until he had been in the hall some time."

This will be interesting information to colored Democrats in the doubtful States. Colored men are not only barred from holding office, but they are denied the right to participate in the councils of the Democratic Party. They were good enough to be enlisted in the Confederate Army upon the recommendation of that soldier-statesman, MAJOR GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE, but they are not good enough to be permitted to vote for white men who took a part in that fateful struggle.

Self respect demands that we support the men and the parties who want our support. Legalized primaries do not permit under the law any discrimination on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, the able ATTORNEY GENERAL JOHN GARLAND POLLARD, the politician to the contrary notwithstanding.

Political - 1915

## Suffrage

### ADDRESS TO THE COUNTRY.

By the National Independent Equal Rights League in 8th Annual Session in  
Allen A. M. E. Church, Philadelphia, Pa., December 13 to 15, 1915.

It is on the 50th Anniversary of the final and constitutional abolition of chattel slavery in the United States of America, that we, American citizens of Color, assemble nationally in the capital of the state of the great Reconstruction Statesman, Thaddeus Stevens, who carried the 13th Amendment through our National House of Representatives.

#### Same Conditions after 50 Years.

After a half century of freedom, during which the Colored American has achieved remarkable educational, religious and business progress and demonstrated the highest human possibilities, the National Independent Equal Rights League in 8th annual meeting assembled finds that Americans of African descent are still denied in many sections of the land of their birth:

- (a) By law the right to vote on the same terms as others, native and naturalized.
- (b) By practice the right to enter places of public accommodation and resort.
- (c) By law the right to use public facilities without the indignity of racial discrimination.
- (d) by law the right to reside, even in their own property, adjacent to their fellow citizens,
- (e) By action of the Federal Government the right to work beside and to use the necessary health accessories with other employees of the Federal Government in some government buildings at the national capitol.
- (f) By practice the right of trial by court and jury when accused of crime,

Therefore we issue this call to arms to the proscribed and oppressed, and to all others who believe in liberty, equality of rights, and human brotherhood.

#### Call to Colored Americans.

Colored Americans, begin the second half century of legal freedom by combining to organize, agitate, and vote, where permitted, for the preservation of that freedom, that enjoyment of identical civil and political rights with others, that exemption from galling discriminations in the public life, which were bought at the price of billions of treasure and of the health and lives of millions of white and Colored patriots.

Let us here resolve that under God we shall use our voices, our pens, our patronage, our votes, our money, and every resource that God has put in our power for the abolition of segregation, disfranchisement, and lynching on the Color line, undismayed that a President rules in the White House unwilling, despite his pre-election pledge to rise above the narrow, provincial Color prejudice of section.

Let us face the forces of prejudice and of the Bourbon South, and spurning the bribe ever offered for voluntary segregation, honor the deeds of the Abolitionists, and refuse to sell our birth right for a mess of pottage.

#### Call to White Americans.

To our fellow Americans of every race we appeal for an equal chance and fair play. Friends of the Republic, save free institutions, save the fruits of the Civil War, save the fair name of our common country now besmirched by worse proscription than in any civilized land. Demand incessantly that race and Color discrimination shall cease and there shall not in the boasted land of the free be a reversion to a caste of Color, now reaching even into the national government.

Dr. W. A. Sinclair, Penn.; Wm. Monroe Trotter, Mass.; Rev. J. E. Churchman, N. J.; Rev. M. W. Thornton, Mass.; Rev. Byron Gunner, N. Y.; W. A. Hawkins, Md.; E. T. Morris, Mass.; Thos. Walker, D. of C.; Mrs. W. Taylor, Mass., E. M. Hewlett, D. of C.; M. W. Snepher, Del.; Rev. H. Y. Arnett, Penn., Committee.

## INVITED

### Appeal Is Made for Re-election of Governor Walsh

COLORED

VOTE IS

An appeal to colored voters to sup-

port Governor Walsh for re-election was issued yesterday by a committee of colored citizens. The appeal is headed "Stand by Those Who Stood by You," and recites the Governor's sympathy with the colored people in

their protests against "segregation" at Washington and against the presentation in Boston of the photo-play, "The Birth of a Nation."

#### ALWAYS IN SYMPATHY

The communication follows:

"Governor David I. Walsh is a candidate for re-election, and on Nov. 2—election day—the white citizens of Massachusetts and the colored people of the entire country will be watching keenly to see what the attitude of the colored voters of Massachusetts will be towards him.

"During his two years in the Governor's chair he has measured up to the highest ideals of that exalted station and displayed a spirit of friendliness for our race of rare and unusual proportions. Reared in the school of adversity, having felt the pinch of poverty and the sting of racial prejudice, his sympathies are naturally with the poor and the oppressed of every race.

"He came into office under no special political obligation to colored men, who, as a rule, supported a party opposed to him, but he has never hesitated, when called upon, to give to their cause the best that his high office possessed.

"In our protest against 'segregation' at Washington, Governor Walsh was our friend and, at the request of a delegation of colored citizens, sent a strong personal appeal to the President urging him to stop that degrading system.

"When Cole Blease of South Carolina came to the Governor's conference at the State House and here, in Massachusetts, attempted to defend the lynching of colored citizens, Governor Walsh arose to his feet in our defense and challenged the remarks.

"We earnestly urge you and every other colored man to go to the polls on election day, Nov. 2, and when you come to the name of David I. Walsh remember our motto: 'Stand by those who stood by you.'

Yours for equal and exact justice,

William Monroe Trotter, 49 Cornhill, Boston; the Rev. Matthew A. Neil Shaw, 16 Alston Heights, Allston; James G. Wolff, Esq., 33 Greenock street, Dorchester; Professor Allen W. Whaley, 50 Windsor street, Boston; Lieutenant Joseph C. Andrews, 51 Garfield avenue, Hyde Park; Mr. Frank Mason, 55 Jerome street, West Medford; the Rev. John F. Hargrave, 646 Chatham street, Lynn; Mr. W. A. Smith, 308 Tremont street, Boston; Mr. William N. Ward, 40 South Huntington avenue, Boston; the Rev. J. C. Ayler, 64 Parker street, Worcester; Mr. A. B. Hutchinson, 373 Northampton street, Boston; Mr. A. J. Moore, 28 Warwick street, Boston.

"We all know how his firm stand brought an indifferent Legislature to its feet and secured the passage of a bill which, had the commissioners created by it been true to us, would have driven the 'Birth of a Nation' from this State forever.

"It is well to note, in this connection, that the commissioners provided by the bill were two Republicans and one Democrat, and two of whom could have stopped the play. But this play is still in Boston and, emboldened by its success here, is spreading over Massachusetts. If Governor Walsh secures our support he will be re-elected and we shall have a firm friend to aid us in our future struggles against other out-

rages which are sure to follow.

"In the same broad, liberal, humanitarian manner he has administered the affairs of all the people of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. He has secured laws which have promoted in a marked degree our health, happiness and comfort.

"He secured an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act, which was the means of increasing by nearly a million dollars the relief paid in Massachusetts to injured workingmen, their widows and orphans.

"He reorganized the Health Board and secured one of the ablest health experts in the United States government to direct the affairs of the board and safeguard the health of our people.

"He recommended and secured a law providing a system of university extension in education whereby our poor boys and girls, unable to secure a regular college training, may have the assistance of the Commonwealth in promoting that end.

"These are but a sample of the laws which the Governor has secured for the people, and he should be re-elected, as every good Governor deserves to be, that he may continue to advance his humanitarian policies which mean so much for us all.

"This is a State election and we are only concerned about what is best for Massachusetts.

"Governor Walsh has given us performance rather than promise and he has a right to expect some evidence of our gratitude. It is gratifying to find colored men taking high and independent grounds concerning their civic duties and the motto 'Stand by those who stand by you' is now our accepted watchword.

"To candidates of all parties we say: In Governor Walsh we found a friend in office who acted promptly and courageously when we needed him, and, as a prominent speaker well said: 'He has proved himself worthy to sit in the seat of Andrew.'

"We earnestly urge you and every other colored man to go to the polls on election day, Nov. 2, and when you come to the name of David I. Walsh remember our motto: 'Stand by those who stood by you.'

Yours for equal and exact justice,

William Monroe Trotter, 49 Cornhill, Boston; the Rev. Matthew A. Neil Shaw, 16 Alston Heights, Allston; James G. Wolff, Esq., 33 Greenock street, Dorchester; Professor Allen W. Whaley, 50 Windsor street, Boston; Lieutenant Joseph C. Andrews, 51 Garfield avenue, Hyde Park; Mr. Frank Mason, 55 Jerome street, West Medford; the Rev. John F. Hargrave, 646 Chatham street, Lynn; Mr. W. A. Smith, 308 Tremont street, Boston; Mr. William N. Ward, 40 South Huntington avenue, Boston; the Rev. J. C. Ayler, 64 Parker street, Worcester; Mr. A. B. Hutchinson, 373 Northampton street, Boston; Mr. A. J. Moore, 28 Warwick street, Boston.

*The Arkansas*  
Little Rock, Ark., March 2.—A futile effort to stop the bill providing for consolidation of state and federal election was made in the House today when Representative J. T. Robertson, of Lee county, introduced a concurrent resolution asking Governor Hays to veto the measure or return it to the legislature for further consideration. The resolution was voted down by the house.

The bill has passed both branches of the legislature and now is ready for the governor's signature.

Complaint from so-called "black counties" that enactment of such a law will enhance danger of Negro domination in elections was registered, and members of the house, speaking in favor of the resolution, declared there would be Negro members in the 1917 legislature if the bill becomes a law.

Both branches of the legislature gave the bill large majorities, an action not anticipated by old politicians, who have seen similar bills defeated again and again in former Arkansas legislatures. In many counties in the state the Negroes by voting their full strength can hold the balance of power.

In some counties Negro men of voting age are three to one compared with the white men eligible to vote.

## NEGROES REGISTER AGAIN IN CAROLINA

### Number Is Small, but Action Causes Much Comment

By a Staff Correspondent

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 4.—The unrest which has been felt in certain South Carolina localities recently over the prospects of the negro vote becoming once more a political factor in elections in that State was emphasized at the registration offices in Charleston last Monday, when voters registered for the city general election of December 14.

The registrars experience much more difficulty in completing the registrations than in a great while. It is felt in Charleston that this was due in some measure to the number of negroes in line.

There were not, as a matter of fact, a large number of negroes who registered, there being perhaps a score out of about 350 persons. In Charleston, however, it is regarded as remarkable that there should have been any negroes in line on that day. Whatever may have been the reason, to the Charleston News and Courier it "ought to be more or less illuminating to those people who are under the mistaken idea that the negro has permanently laid aside political ambitions.

"He hopes the solidarity of the whites will be terminated some day, with the possibility that in every election he might hold the balance of power." J. D.G.

# 7268 VOTES CAST FOR RACE CANDIDATES IN SECOND WARD FIGHT

*The Chicago Defender*

Great Three-Cornered Battle For Nomination For Alderman In Whirlwind Finish—Wonderful Display of Race Unity In Which Women Take Important Part—2355 Casting Ballots For Three Men.

## ORGANIZATION CANDIDATE WINS IN HARD STRUGGLE

Many Surprises In Vote—Louis B. Anderson Makes Splendid Showing Receiving As Many Votes As Griffen and Schmidt Combined—Griffin Who Claimed Support of Women Fails To Get It.

THE TOTAL VOTE. — dressed and healed the wounds resultant from this terrific battle. Calm De Priest ..... 3,194 and quiet have once more come over Anderson ..... 2,632 us, and sober judgment again is enthroned. Griffin ..... 1,432

TOTAL WOMEN'S VOTE. — Anderson Makes Good Fight. De Priest ..... 1,093 The Defender's candidate, Louis B. Anderson ..... 762 Anderson, leading a host nearly Griffen ..... 500 twenty-seven hundred strong, met

SOME POSSIBILITIES. — the common enemy and while defeating Unregistered voters ..... 2,000 ed will long live as one of the most Registered and not voting.... 1,500 gallant political warriors that ever Voting for Schmidt and Russell 1,000 sallied forth to "front the fray." Approximate total Afro-American can vote in the Second ward 11,758

Primary day in the Second ward will long live in the memory of the Afro-Americans residing in this political subdivision. It was indeed a boy wonder," flanked the converging battle royal. In all parts of the ward where this group of people principally resided the interest was centered on his "three thousand" last spring placing one of their representatives in the city council. Running through the course of three months, the campaign was vigorous, and in some respects vindictive. Accusations from one camp surcharged with venom and spite were fired from and answered with equal force from the other. Thus the battle raged down to the "battle with ballots" on primary day.

Story of the Day. — Throughout the day of February 23 the battle waged. Now it is De Priest. Then Anderson. Here and there a faint voice would sing the praise of Griffin. At any time and at any place could one hear within the territory where the "brethren and sisters" to any considerable extent reside three different arguments, all equally forcible, in favor of the three respective candidates representing this group of people.

Finally the curtain rang down. Two hours intervened while with breathless suspense the "black belt" waited. Within the various polling places of the fifty precincts in the Second ward the judges and clerks counted with monotonous tones the "little white blocks" that would soon determine whether or not "our people" had won.

### De Priest Wins.

Gradually the returns came in. First precinct carried by De Priest! Then another for Anderson. And so it see-sawed. Not until the last ten precincts had been received could it be determined whether De Priest or Anderson had won. Then came the announcement. "De Priest wins by 500!" exclaimed an excited enthusiastic De Priest man who was on the inside of the headquarters. The news spread like wildfire, and before eight o'clock on Tuesday evening the "black belt" had the news that for the first time in Chicago history a Negro was in sight of the city council in the second city of the Union.

### Afterwards.

Now that it is all over the one central idea dominating the Afro-Americans throughout the ward is: "Let us get together." On every hand the expression can be heard that the race should and must "get together." The long cherished wish is in sight. Let the rallying cry from this on be "Unity." By this method only can we elect Oscar De Priest, the successful candidate at last Tuesday's primary.

it. The Equal Rights League had sent a numerously signed appeal (signed at a public meeting), to white Republican leaders to defeat Hays because of his man, un-Republican stand against the Colored people. He had favored a play that attacked the work of Sumner and other Boston statesmen.

Yet this man Hays was able to carry out his taunt that he defied the Colored vote and the Color issue. In Ward 25 his majority was 669, in Ward 10, where Colored are numerous it was 733, in Ward 11, where the blueblood Republicans predominate it was actually 1563. This is a bigger margin by 1500 votes than Hays got last year. White Republicans let him get the nomination and then re-elected him by a bigger majority.

Here is a lesson for the Colored who advised opposing an anti- "Birth of a Nation." Governor Walsh because he was a Democrat.

### Fifth District.

Ward 10, Hays, Rep., 1739, McLaughlin, Dem., 1006; Ward 11, Hays Rep., 2196, McLaughlin, Dem., 633; Ward 25, Hays, Rep., 2915, McLaughlin, Dem., 2246. Totals, Hays, 6850; McLaughlin, 3885.

## Springfield, Mass.

### UNION

## COLORED VOTERS IN WARD 2 FORM CLUB

New Republican Organization Starts with List of 44 Members.

### ANTI-NEGRO HAYS WINS

THE JEWISH-AMERICAN MASS. STATE SENATOR WHO LED FIGHT FOR "BIRTH OF A NATION" AND INSULTED COLORED PEOPLE GIVEN BIG MAJORITY BY WHITE REPUBLICANS — CARRIED OUT HIS BOAST.

A well-attended meeting of colored Republicans of Ward 2 took place at 72 Congress Street last night. They organized a club of the ward by electing for one year the following officers: President, Frank H. Floyd; vice-president, Levi R. Ball; secretary and treasurer, Arthur E. Chase.

A committee of seven was named on registration, of which Joseph F. Mishaux was appointed chairman.

The president, in a statement to the members, wished it thoroughly understood that this club will not conflict with the activities of the Negro Civic League, which covers the whole of the city. The club will be strictly a ward affair. He said recognition in the ward will only come through the proper channels and as members of the body politic, and that the interests in the ward can be best served with an effective organization.

The club starts out with bright prospects, with an enrolled membership of 44 members. They also propose taking an active part in the coming primaries on Sept. 21, and will hold some speakers at a later date. The can, would be driven out by white Republicans and not to bother about

## WHO PAID FARES TO NEGRO MEETING, POLITICIANS ASK

Transportation Furnished Says Tandy, Discussing Educational Conference Which Indorses Hadley and Lamm.

St. Louis Republican politicians are anxiously inquiring as to who paid the railroad fare of the 50 or more St. Louis negroes who Tuesday attended "an educational conference" at Sedalia, at which former Gov. Hadley was endorsed for United States Senator and former Henry Lamm of Sedalia for Governor on the 1916 Republican ticket.

Charlton H. ("Cap") Tandy, who attended the meeting from St. Louis, says he paid his own railroad fare, but that the other negroes carried transportation furnished by somebody other than themselves. Tandy said that he met and talked with Otto F. Stifel after the train had passed Washington, Mo.

Tandy said he was informed the meeting was called to discuss the failure of the Democratic State administration to let the negro normal schools participate in the school funds appropriated by the last Legislature and to protest against the Rolla School of Mines being closed to negroes.

He said that when the meeting was turned into a political gathering and speeches were made in the interest of Hadley and of Walter S. Dickey of Kansas City for United States Senator, he "spoke right out in meetin'" and informed the 125 delegates present that it was an endorsement of anybody was premature at this time. Tandy said that only two negroes came

# OHIO PEOPLE FIGHT DISCRIMINATORY BILLS IN LEGISLATURE

*The Chicago*

~~Afro-Americans Alarmed Over Platt-Ellis Bill in Its Present Form, Being Framed to Deprive Chiropodists, Barbers and Masseurs from Earning Honest Living—Passed in House Last Week.~~

## OTHER BILL POLITICAL.

~~Would Amend State Election Laws, And One of the Provisions Is to Require Electors, When Registering, to Give Their Color—Hon. Harry C. Smith, George A. Myers, Ralph W. Tyler, Robert B. Barcus and W. P. Dabney Leaders in Fight.~~

*(Special to Chicago Defender.)*

Columbus, O., April 16.—The colored people of Ohio are just now actively and earnestly engaged in fighting two bills pending in the state legislature which they consider discriminatory. The first is what is known as the Platt-Ellis bill, which passed the house last week and which seeks to regulate a license, among a number of so-called "branches of limited medicine and surgery," chiropodists and masseurs. The bill in its present form, should it pass the senate and become a law with the governor's approval, will put out of business every colored chiropodist and every colored barber who gives facial massage. It provides that same must pass an examination in anatomy, chemistry, physiology, hygiene and bacteriology.

### Scheme of State Pedic Society.

The discriminatory feature of the bill is that if there exists a society or association for such "branch of limited medicine or surgery," that organization will recommend the examiners. There exists in this state a

State Pedic Society, but same will not admit colored practitioners, and it is hardly probable that colored applicants for the examination would stand much chance before such prejudiced examiners. The colored people are urging that the bill be amended in the senate to conform with the New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey laws regulating chiropodists, which exempted those who had been in the practice of the profession for three years from the examination.

### GovernorAppealed To.

The white chiropodists and masseurs favor the bill, doubtless believing, as now constructed, it will give them a monopoly by driving out of business colored practitioners. The governor has been appealed to, and it is not believed that he will favor the bill. The other bill is one to amend the Ohio election laws, and one of the provisions is to require electors, when registering to vote, as a further means of identification to give their color. The colored people of the state seek to have the word "color" stricken out. A determined fight is being waged by colored people against the objectionable feature of both bills, and they are anticipating the governor—whose record has been one of fairness and helpful friendship—will exert his influence as requested. The men who are leading the fight are George A. Myers and Harry C. Smith of Cleveland, Ralph W. Tyler and Robert B. Barcus of Columbus, and W. P. Dabney of Cincinnati.

### THE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY

The city Democratic executive committee and the managers of the Citizens Party have arrived at a solution of what apparently constituted for them a very knotty problem—how to elect a state senator and two members of the house of delegates from Norfolk without permitting the party in Norfolk, that permits it six or seven hundred colored voters of the city to participate

in the selection of their representatives in the state legislature. The Democrats have decided to hold a primary and the Citizens Party has decided to enter the Democratic primary. This arrangement eliminates the colored voter from any participation in the selection of candidates for the legislature, in as much as the Democrats have ruled and agreed among themselves with the acquiescence of the Citizens Party that Negroes cannot participate in a Democratic primary.

The reason for this action is not quite clear and it is not stated by either Mr. Holland, the city chairman; Mr. Ellyson, the state chairman, or Mr. John Garland Pollard, the state attorney general, who gave the Democrats a legal opinion on the subject. So far as this paper knows the reasons are purely ethnological. Mr. John W. Cherry, high sachem or in Norfolk. But a Democrat is some other such dignitary of the a Democrat and can no more white order of Red Men, who is change his nature than a leopard a member of the city committee, can change his spots.

stated on the floor of the meeting that if Negroes were admitted to the primary the Democratic party would cease to be a upon any electorate anywhere. "white man's party." It is evident, therefore, that it is the belief of the city Democratic committee that for purely scientific reasons a Negro cannot be a Democrat. On this point we have no opinion.

We do know, however, that there is no very general desire upon the part of colored voters to enter this or any other Democratic primary. There are some colored men, just as there are some white men, who wish to vote for their friends, and who feel that they are acting for their best interests when they also cast a Democratic vote, and so ways has been and always will long as there is an opposition to the Democratic party no very large number of colored voters would be effected by the policy of the party leaders to exclude Negroes from their primaries. But it is the alarming versatility of the Democratic party in Norfolk, that permits it to take into its own primary the voters of the city to participate in the selection of their representatives in the state legislature. The Democrats have decided to hold a primary and the Citizens Party has decided to enter the Democratic primary. This arrangement eliminates the colored voter from any participation in the selection of candidates for the legislature, in as much as the Democrats have ruled and agreed among themselves with the acquiescence of the Citizens Party that Negroes cannot participate in a Democratic primary.

Negro should stop somewhere. With us it is not a question of the price of a vote or the holding of an office, but it is the more fundamental question of being able to enjoy under the law property rights, civil rights and personal rights as citizens and taxpayers that are only within the reach of those who are in full possession of the right to vote.

### TO RESTRICT NEGRO SCHOOLS.

#### A Betterment League Holds They Should Be Kept From White Schools.

A committee of ten was named last night by the Central Civic Betterment League to go before the upper house of the council and urge favorable action on an ordinance providing that Negro schools cannot be established in the same neighborhood with white schools nor white schools near Negro schools. Such an ordinance was passed by both houses of the council and then vetoed by the mayor. It was introduced into the upper house the second time and is now in a committee box.

In the discussion which preceded the appointment of the committee, Alderman Frank B. Manning charged A. E. Gallagher, president of the public works board, with voting Negroes at the Democratic primaries. That angered Mr. Gallagher, who had just told of his share in the fight to keep the Negroes off the Massie property.

"I don't want a Negro vote," exclaimed Mr. Gallagher. "I never asked a Negro to vote for me and I never will."

"Just remember that next spring," came back Alderman Manning.—Wednesday Times.

Who is A. E. Gallagher and what was his "share in the fight to keep the Negroes off the Massie property?" Did he have any part in trying to keep the Negroes off of Montgall and does he have any knowledge of whom the miscreants were who blew up the homes of respectable, hard working people and injured helpless women and children? Or does he know who dynamited homes that were advertised for rent to Negroes on Highland avenue? Is this the same Andy Gallagher who is president of the Board of Public works and who precipitated the factional row in the Democratic party by charging Presiding Judge Miles Bulger, who is also speaker of the lower house, with certain violations of the charter which if proven would have removed him from office, but which Bulger compelled him to retract? Is this the same Andy Gallagher who has been a hanger on in the camp of that gallant leader of Democracy, Joseph B. Shannon, who has lost more prestige and loyal followers by trying to take care of Andy Gallagher than from any other cause in his career? Is this the same Andy Gallagher who is trying to drive away from Judge Latshaw, Judge Guinott, Mayor Jost, Joseph B. Shannon, Floyd Jacobs and Judge Casimir Welch the thousands of Negro voters who be-

lieved in them and who have proudly without apologies voted for them in the past because they were MEN—if so, then the sooner these stalwart leaders of the party that has been supplying Andy Gallagher with a job all these years muzzle him or banish him, the better will be their chances for success.

Andy Gallagher has no more contempt for the Negroes of this city than the Negroes have for him and the Sun voices the sentiment of the manly—courageous—tax paying and law abiding citizens of this community when it says:

"VALE" ANDY GALLAGHER.

NOT SPOILS BUT RECOGNITION

~~the~~ Conference of Republicans was on Monday evening of the present week, and among those all that we ask with respect to that present were Rev. Dr. Lyon ex-  
~~Minister to Liberia, and Dr. Alexander.~~

But there are more important phases of recognition. And in all which concerns us most is the attitude manifested by both Dr. Lyon and Dr. Alexander. The newspapers, as is generally the case, made a rather sensational report of the addresses of the colored speakers, intimating that their argument was on behalf of the colored voters participating in the "spoils." We do not like either the use or the sound of that word "spoils." And, yet, it expresses rather clearly and pointedly what can not be expressed so concisely by any other term.

However, the true contention of the colored Republican voter, is not also, to treat with passive indifference their just claims with very great mistake if the white community should be impressed with the idea that the great body of colored voters are concerned with simply obtaining political "jobs." Such is far from being true. But, being as truly human as white men, it is not to be wondered at that there is a due proportion of this race as keenly sensitive to the significance and importance of that phase of the situation as obtain within the ranks of the whitest of white Republicans, or of such littleness towards a people white Democrats, for that matters, who have the highest claims upon not excepting our illustrious National Secretary of State, the Honorable Mr. Bryan. In so far nobility of character is the sweet-ness and generosity which characterize "superior" people in their understanding, in plain English, that consideration of those less fortunate the Negro people cannot be depended upon to vote for and support the Republican ticket unless they are accorded the same measure of improvement of the condition of

recognition as is given other members of the party, we thoroughly poor colored man, constitute a and most heartily endorse. To most urgent invitation for increasing and not to have said as much, leaders of the Socialistic party. would, in itself, been proof that they were wholly unfit to represent the race with whom they are identified.

Our contention is a very simple one. If we are Republicans, or if we are Democrats, we simply ask the same quality and kind of recognition which is freely accorded all the other members of the household. If it be a matter of officeholding, we ask that every

requisite qualification exacted of the others be exacted of us. That is phase of the matter.

But there are more important phases of recognition. And in all good conscience, without the least fear of over-stepping the mark, may our leaders most earnestly urge our claims. Both of the political par-

ties ought to be thoroughly ashamed of themselves with their past records with respect to their recognition of the citizenship of colored people. And, in this respect, we leave the matter of "spoils" entirely out of the question. Both Republicans and Democrats, seemingly, with one accord, have not only agreed to ignore any claims of the Negro to political office, but

the Negro to political office, but one of "spoils." It would be a difference their just claims with respect to proper educational facilities, improved healthful conditions, and adequate and proper care of the defective and dependent classes among them. Thus, the word of "jobs." Such is far from being true. But, being as truly human as white men, it is not to be wondered at that there is a due proportion of this race as keenly sensitive to the significance and importance of that phase of the situation as obtain within the ranks of the even respect themselves, in the face

of such littleness towards a people white Democrats, for that matters, who have the highest claims upon not excepting our illustrious National Secretary of State, the Honorable Mr. Bryan. In so far nobility of character is the sweet-ness and generosity which characterize "superior" people in their understanding, in plain English, that consideration of those less fortunate the Negro people cannot be depended upon to vote for and support the Republican ticket unless they are accorded the same measure of improvement of the condition of

both the poor white man and the element. The equal suffrage movement has never proceeded on party lines and the women would scorn to be admitted unless they were as free in their choice of party measures and candidates as the men. But what I am saying is that if the negroes are readmitted by a decision of the federal court to suffrage, the 260,000 votes of the white women of the State will be one solid obstacle to any measure that would impair either for them or their children the continuance of white supremacy.

"We have been living in a doubtful paradise as if the supreme court will decide this matter as we wish it. Should that court hold otherwise we shall have to look to the votes of the white women of North Carolina—260,000 strong—to overcome any possible danger from the 250,000 votes of negro men and negro women."

What is numerically true of North Carolina in this respect is also true of Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas. In each of these States the number of white women is greater than the total number of negro men and negro women combined.

#### SUFFRAGE QUESTION IN FLORIDA.

What will Florida do with its new constitutional amendment on suffrage, which, as a resolution recently passed both Houses of the Legislature of that State? Notwithstanding the recent ruling of the United States' Supreme Court the proposed amendment has this provision:

Provided, however, that no person or lineal descendant of any such person who was on January 1, 1867, or prior thereto entitled to vote under the constitutions and laws of any of the states or territories, or entitled to vote under any form of government, or any naturalized citizen or his descendants, shall be denied the right to register and vote because he shall not be able to read, write and interpret any section of the Constitution of the state of Florida, as above provided, or because he shall not own property of the value above specified; naturalized citizens of the United States, however, at the time they apply and before they shall be admitted to register, shall present to the registration officer certificate of his naturalization or a duly authenticated copy thereof.

The other provisions mentioned, and from which white men are exempted are that the individual must be able to read, write and interpret any section of the constitution of the State, and that he must own property to the value not less than \$500.

These provisions are prohibitory, either one of them. A very few Negroes would succeed in running that gauntlet. White men would also be caught wholesale, as the framers well knew. It seems shameful that in this day loopholes of escape have to be made for them. And yet that clearly is the object as it has been in all such cases.

As ugly as it appears there is no little consolation coming to the Negroes when seeing that defenses have to be thrown about those who have had the years and opportunity to make good in education and financially. It means that the Negro is coming to his

own at an alarming rate. We say alarming, viewing it from the side of those who do not care to see the race advance. Unfortunately we have those kind as well as well wishers.

What's the matter with Florida, anyhow? Not long since one branch of the Legislature attempted to drive Negro lawyers from the bar. Viciousness on the part of new Negroes may, in part, be the matter, but at that they have not shown disposition to care very much for politics. We rather think the Negroes of the country, as a whole, are getting away from politics. They see, as a rule, nothing in it but voting. It does but very little to advance Negro citizenship as such. This fact has soaked in the most obtuse, consequently the thing is rapidly becoming a dead letter. We state this as an observation, and not as a thing advisable. We do advise the electoral enfranchisement at all times, but we do not see any great reason for being rampant partisans. This feeling is nearly general. Such being the case we can not understand why Florida is breaking out and especially as the Supreme Court has set down on the kind of a constitution it is making an effort to give its citizens.



GOVERNOR DAVID I. WALSH, Democrat—Lost Re-election by Small Margin—Got Flattering Vote—As Governor, Against Color Prejudice every time.

## Suffrage

## MR. VOTER, WHERE ARE YOU?

While thousands of your race are suffering because the ballot—that most forceful voice of the people—is being denied them there are tens of thousands in New York State who must awaken from their lethargy, stretch themselves and go forth to battle.

The candidacy of the present District Attorney, Charles A. Perkins, is endorsed because of his special fitness, and the colored voter who has intelligently reviewed the situation, knows that Charles A. Perkins is the real friend of the colored man. The entire Republican ticket should be endorsed by the men who think. Mistakes have been made, it is true, but the Republican party has always, and does to-day, stand for equality of opportunity to every man.

Why not give a united body blow, once and for all, to the Wilson Administration. Let not the colored voter be led by the nose with the false promises of fair reward. Let him not think that to divide his strength he can conquer his arch enemy. A united stand for a clean Republican slate means victory for the party that since its existence has stood for you and your debt to that party cannot be erased until you have given to it all the effort in your power.

In this, the greatest of all democracies, the ballot is the most powerful weapon in the hands of an intelligent people. The primaries at which the people must make a choice of candidates, ratifying their endorsements or declaring against them. The primaries is the place where the man truly interested in his home, his city or his State should be. The representative citizen will go on September 28 to choose for himself the slate that will enhance his interests.

Having chosen his candidate he will not fail on October 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 to present himself at the registration booth, thereby declaring himself a man and a citizen pledged to do his duty by the Commonwealth. The hours for registration on those days will be from 5:30 to 10:30 p. m. On October 9 from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Since 1712 the colored man has been a power to be reckoned with in this State. The history of New York is indissolubly linked with the colored man's history. Never before has he had a bigger opportunity to declare allegiance to this State. Legislation has been, from the pioneer days, in his favor. Here, where men and women have dared the violence of the mob in order to bring him eventually to his manhood rights, he must stand forth with keen appreciation of his moral and political obligations and do the right as God gives him to see the right.

## LET US REGISTER

Now while it may be true that the colored man has failed in this particular instance, the fact remains that it is still his right to register and to vote. Nay it is not only his right imperative duty, for as a part of the body politic he is responsible for its advancement or decline. The fact is that had he been less careless and indifferent in this connection his present political condition would be of a different hue. It is just here that he has been blind to

his own best interests, and it was given him. Bishop Cranston introduced him.

After saying that every man owned his country, state and city patriotic service Mayor Preston gave an outline of the improvements that the city had made during the last four years, and said that neither race, color nor creed had entered into the question of properly distributing these municipal betterments. He told of the fact that the city had given many white men work during the winter when many large corporations were laying off men.

"Because a man lives on South Charles street," he went on to say, "should not be used as a barrier against his being elected Mayor; neither should it count for or against a man if he lives on Mt. Vernon Place. What is needed is the ability to manage the affairs of this great and growing city."

The Mayor told of the friendship that existed between him, Councilman Cummings and other colored people and said that the present administration would soon begin the erection of a new elementary school building in East Baltimore and that a school would be established for the colored people in and around the Fourteenth ward.

The Mayor told his hearers that he was not making a political speech as they were members of the party of Lincoln. He praised the colored people for showing their gratitude to Lincoln for what the Martyred President had done for them, but reminded his hearers that a higher power would reward Mr. Lincoln and that the duty of the race was now to vote for the best interests of the community.

He was roundly cheered at the close of his address, as he and Councilman Cummings entered an automobile to be driven to the City Hall, those standing on the pavement in front of the church chorusing, "Mayor Preston's all right."

## PERKINS CALLS ATTACK UNJUST

## HITS BACK AT MOSS

## Republican Candidate in Brief Statement Says He Regards All Men Alike, Regardless of Race or Color

District Attorney Charles Albert Perkins, who is a candidate for nomination for the office which he now holds by appointment by Governor Whitman, vigorously denies the charge made by Frank Moss in some of his recent campaign speeches that he has discriminated against the colored race in the administration of his office.

When questioned about the matter by a reporter of The Amsterdam News Mr. Perkins said:

"I have great reluctance in refuting a charge which no man has a right to make against me, and which is totally false. I am charged by Mr. Moss with being lacking in sympathy and friendship for my colored fellow-citizens, because a deputy assistant district attorney, who happened to be colored, voluntarily resigned his office and the vacancy thus created was filled by the promotion of another deputy assistant, who happened to be white."

Am I to understand then that there has been no prejudice in your office against the colored race?

"Yes, that is the case. I have never in or out of office, discriminated for or against a man because of his color. I have never been a foe or a flatterer of my colored fellow-citizens, and I would not be either for any reward that could be offered me. From my youth up I have judged all men by their worth and not by their birth."

What do you think was Mr. Moss object in making his charges against you?

"I cannot imagine. For him to use the incident he has employed of just administration to stir up race antagonism is a degradation of legitimate political controversy and a direct insult to the intelligence of the colored people of this county. The man who is charlatan enough to seize upon the promotion of a white man to a post formerly occupied by a colored man to array one race against the other, would most surely have made the same post made vacant by the resignation of a white man. I am sure that no colored man will be deceived by this sordid appeal."

"It is my experience, after a long record of service in the administration of criminal law, that the good men of both races are pretty close together, and the bad men of both are not very far apart. I have done what I could to foster the most pleasant and helpful relations between both, but I have never thought it necessary to seek to array the one against the other that I might attain popularity or office for myself. When I am elected, as I surely will be, I will continue to deal fairly by all the people of the county, without distinction and without exception."

## PRESTON AFTER COLORED VOTES?

*The Active American*  
Mayor's Address Before Washington Conference Construed  
As An Invitation to the  
"Colored Brother."

Mayor Preston made what many construed to be an invitation to support his candidacy for reelection at the opening of the Washington M. E. Conference at John Wesley M. E. Church Wednesday.

The Mayor was scheduled to deliver an address of welcome, but he devoted a large time to speaking about one's duty as a citizen. As he entered the church the congregation sang "My Country 'Tis of Thee" and the chauntaqua salute

District Attorney Replies to Charge That He Dislikes Colored People

## In Line for Suffrage.

The declared purposes of certain distinguished Democrats close to President WILSON with respect to woman's suffrage are significant not alone as to the fortunes of that movement in the pending campaign for constitutional amendments in New York and New Jersey, or in Pennsylvania and elsewhere for that matter. The announcement last week by

# NEGROES WOULD DEFEAT CURLEY

Secretary of War GARRISON and Secretary to the President TUMULTY that they intended to vote "yes" is followed by Secretary of the Treasury McAfee, son-in-law of the President, Plan to Import Men from South to Pack Boston Considered at Convention.

Labor WILSON, a Pennsylvanian, has lined up also. It is expected President Wilson, although opposed to a federal constitutional amendment extending the franchise to women, will commit himself to the New Jersey amendment before the special election of October 19. [Special to The Union.] BOSTON, Oct. 4—Boston is to be packed by imported Negro voters in order to defeat Mayor Curley for his failure to prevent the exhibition of "The Birth of a Nation" photo play.

The precise importance of these amendments nationally depends largely upon the outcome of the contests in the two states named. If the amendments fail of ratification there are carried out.

Speaking at the meeting in the Twelfth Baptist Church in the South End, Rev. M. A. N. Shaw proposed concentration here of Negroes from Mississippi, Alabama and other Southern States. The Mayor was criticized in harsh language for his tolerance of a film that glorified the Ku Klux Klan and represented the Negro as a ruffian. This is the photo play that caused a riot at one of its first presentations here. Several dozen Negroes were arrested and later Negro voters unsuccessfully sought legislative action to prohibit it. It has been running in Boston for months and now without trouble. Springfield has prohibited it.

that means have been devised and applied by which colored men are not permitted to vote so you could notice it in the returns. Meantime the fact is that "in all of the 15 Southern states except Mississippi and South Carolina white women outnumber the total negro population" and there are "in the Southern states 2,017,286 more white women than negro men and women together." William Monroe Trotter, editor of the *Guardian*, and a leader in the first demonstration against the play, is president of the league. He was arrested and struck by a policeman in a riot at the Tremont Theater. In his address today he said that the outstanding feature of the color question since the league's last meeting was the aggression of the white South in pushing its color prejudice into the North. This was shown, he said, by the "Jim Crow" laws of the South.

So, pointing to these figures and to restrictions upon negro men which would operate equally as to negro women, the Congressional Union women leaders are going to demand that the Democratic party in the incoming Congress support the federal amendment. The administration thus will be confronted on one hand by Southern Democratic objections and on the other by the course of its own household on the amendments in states. Here are some diverting possibilities for the approaching presidential campaign.

ing" and race segregation of the national Treasury and Postoffice Departments and the indorsement of this move by President Wilson, a "Southerner." The President told Trotter not to come to the White House again after he led a vigorous protest.

In his address today Trotter said the photo play depicted the enfranchised Negro as revengeful and lustful. The Leo Frank case, he said, showed the danger of plays glorifying the Ku Klux Klan and the menace of race prejudice against citizens of native birth, who have come bravely to the country's defense in war. He complimented the Negro voters who helped defeat Sena-

The future is gloomy for the white everyone with fairness and justice." race, according to Shaw. In a fiery speech he said: Voters should be sure to not scratch

everyone with fairness and justice." Voters should be sure to not scratch the name of John H. Gentner, 25th Ward, at the primary.

# EDITOR ABBOTT VICTIM OF OLD POLITICAL TRICK

"Suspect" Notice Is Left at His Residence Where He Has Resided for 14 Years But Finds Time to Straighten Matter Before Election Commissioners—Work of Mr. Armstead.

The election commissioners' office sent broadcast this week suspect notices in the wards where Afro-American citizens reside.

The whole scheme seemed to have been timed by the politicians who feared the Republican strength of the colored vote, particularly in the Second ward.

Among those inconvenienced by the necessity of appearing at the election commissioners' office to prevent his name from being erased from the registry was Editor R. S. Abbott of The Defender. Mr. Abbott responded to the notice and was surprised to see the election commissioners' office literally jammed with Afro-Americans on a similar mission. - When asked by Mr. Abbott who reported his name as not living at the address given or

... at the address given on the registry, the commission informed him that it was reported by one Lucius Armstead, who resided at 21 East 28th street. It was afterwards learned that Armstead was a temporary employee of the election commissioners' office and upon further inquiry that he was one of the politicians of the Third precinct in the Second ward, whose political career has not been

altogether free from suspicion. The Defender is as anxious as the election commissioners themselves to preserve inviolate the ballot, but from what the editor of this paper observed when he responded to the suspect notice left at his residence, he is firmly of opinion that objects other than the

sanctity of the ballot actuated the promiscuous service of these notices in the territory where those of the Afro-American race largely reside. Upon inquiry we were unable to learn of many instances where these "suspects" were served save among the residents of the so-called black



Legislature got actively to work, however, there was an immediate stimulation of poll tax payment. All shades of political opinion was represented among those who went to the Tax Collector's office, and nearly all poll tax payers who went there, and who expressed themselves, appeared to be interested in local politics.

In the 1914 payment of poll tax the total number was 2,930; in others years it ranged in the neighborhood of 2,200. According to men well informed in politics, the payment of poll taxes means that there are probably 5,100 qualified voters in Montgomery County, although it is not expected that such a vote will be cast, even if all the county voted. As it is, the election of a City Commission in September is the only election yet scheduled for the year of 1915. It was believed that more voters within the city of Montgomery paid their poll taxes than paid in 1914, the falling off from 1914 being in the poll tax paid by people not qualified to vote and by the voters of the country beats.

The last poll tax issued by Collector Sheehan went to Julius Rice, who has paid the last poll tax for many years. The first poll tax, paid on October 1st, was issued to Probate Judge C. B. Teasley.

The big rush for the payment of poll taxes took place on Saturday, which a great many voters believed to be the last day on which the poll tax could be paid. On that day 640 persons took out receipts. Monday but 341 persons paid poll tax.

The registration books, for the benefit of new voters, and for voters who have moved into the State will be opened at the Court House on Friday and Saturday before the next election.

Baltimore, Md.

JUL 2 1915

## THE GLORIOUS FOURTH: Urges Universal Display Of The Flag On That Day.

To the Editor of THE NEWS:

The coming national holiday, July 4, should appeal to us as it never has before, and to that end every American should throw to the breeze on that occasion our national emblem.

The News has not been derelict in that respect heretofore—of requesting its display—but cannot you emphasize it in some special way, and not merely editorially? Surely as native Americans we should show our patriotism by displaying our national emblem at this time, and show to the world our flag forever."

A NATIVE AMERICAN.  
Baltimore, June 30.

## COLORED VOTE: Disagrees With Idea Advanced By A Mail Bag Contributor.

To the Editor of THE NEWS:

Judging by the closing paragraph of a communication signed by seven colored men in your issue of June 29, your editorial anent grandfathers'

clause decision must not be proof against adverse criticism, leading, as it appears to do, up to such an unusual position.

"The League advises that every individual follow his employer, as no man's political interest is higher than the source whence he gets his bacon." These gentlemen must be large employers of labor—it certainly reads like it—and expect the laborers to be dumb-driven cattle. Why not introduce the plural system of voting similar to that which caused a mighty upheaval in Belgium not many years ago?

The law now requires sufficient time to vote without loss of salary to all employees. Why this unnecessary waste of time and energy? Why not let John D. Rockefeller deposit a vote for each and every qualified voter of the Standard Oil Company, the president of the Baltimore and Ohio likewise? President Wilson could vote for the Federal employees. "Sonny" Mahon does it now practically for those of our municipality.

There might be a separation of the colored vote on questions of public policy to the advantage of both races, but how is to be done when the Democratic party publicly announces that no "niggers" need apply. We often read of a two-dollar bill being given for a colored vote, but the reception of the money concludes the matter. His voice is unheeded and his presence not tolerated by his Democratic employer until the next election.

## SPECIFIC PROOF OF FRAUD.

In the midst of vague and somewhat unconvincing allegations of general frauds at elections in this city it is fortunate that something specific has developed, where a rigid investigation may result in the indictment and conviction of guilty parties.

The specific case comes from the Fortieth precinct of the Seventh ward, a section of the city that has been long known as the favorite hunting ground of the election thief. In this precinct thirty-eight negroes and two white men were registered at the recent registration from a small house at 342 Water street, located near the river front between Third and Fourth streets. Of the forty men who got their names on the registration books, the two whites are said to be genuine; a few of the negroes may be, but it is said to be certain that more than 30 of these registrations were fraudulent.

Here, then, is something definite

for the grand jury and the Criminal Court. Who persuaded these negroes to register illegally? What were the election officers doing while this was taking place? Is it not possible to make an example of the offenders, whoever they may be?

In such a concrete case as this, efforts to make political capital are to be deplored. The Herald says that the Republican committee suspects the Democratic organization of having had a hand in the affair. The evidence is all to the contrary. The conditions in this precinct were exposed by the Democratic committee. As soon as that body ascertained what had been done it took steps to have the matter brought before the County Judge at the purgation proceedings. Formal notice of contest against every name said to have illegally registered was filed by the Democratic committee before anyone else acted. Men who have planned a fraud do not go into court

and, upon their own motion, ask that the fraud be exposed. Nor would such Democrats as would be willing to pad the registration lists waste their time by registering negro Republicans. These facts are so plain that no argument is needed.

It is equally unjust, the Evening Post thinks, to try, without any affirmative proof, to fasten this affair upon the Republican organization. In former years in Louisville certain Republicans of high standing have been the leaders in fight after fight for honest elections. Many of these men are still with us and are as determined to prevent fraud against the ballot box as ever before. That there are among the Louisville Republicans a number of men who think it "good politics" to imitate the old Democratic crooked work of 1905, we suppose no one will deny. This kind of crooked work manifested itself at the Roosevelt-Taft primaries in Louisville in 1912, and there are men in the Republican organization who would be only too glad to repeat those tactics at a regular election.

Such discussion is, however, not important. The really important fact is that in one voting precinct fraudulent registration has been exposed. The Democratic committee will take the necessary steps to get the lists purged, but it is for the Criminal Court to take the steps that are required by the situation.

Chippewa

## FROM "ANTI-LAND."

**A** N ANTI - SUFFRAGIST wrote to the Brooklyn Eagle, giving her reasons for not wishing the ballot. Here is what she said:

Take child labor. Who kicks up all the row about that? Not men, certainly. No, suffragettes.

Children are perfectly comfortable working in canneries. Those who work in canneries come from a class of people who are accustomed to hard labor, who have nothing, and if their children didn't work in the canneries they would probably starve to death. Then take all this rot about working girls. They get far more than they are worth in the way of wages. They were perfectly willing to work ten hours a day for 10 cents an hour until the suffragettes came along and stirred them up.

The lady's arguments are almost too good to be true. They suggest the Pennsylvania suffragist who confessed that she was converted to the cause by reading the arguments of the opposition.

\* \* \* \* \*

of July orations vanish on close observation. Devereaux Jarrett, a Virginian of some distinction in the revolutionary days, thus described the equality he knew:

"My ancestors had the character of honesty and industry, by which they lived in credit among their neighbors, free from real want, and above the frowns of the world. This was also the habit in which my parents were. They always had plenty of plain food and raiment, suitable to their humble station.

"We made no use of tea or coffee; meat, bread and milk were the ordinary food of all my acquaintances. I suppose the richer sort might make use of those and other luxuries, but to such people we had no access. We were accustomed to look upon what were called gentle folk as beings of a superior order. For my part, I was quite shy of them, and kept off at a humble distance. A periwig in those days was a distinguishing badge of gentle folk. Such ideas of the difference between gentle and simple were, I believe, universal among all my rank and age."

Jarrett was born on a small plantation in New Kent County about 1833. His story is quoted in the new Riverside History of the United States.

\* \* \* \* \*

## MUNITIONS AND MACHINISTS.

The eight-hour day has been making rapid progress among the munitions workers. The movement for a shorter working day originated with the machinists, but spread to the other employees of the same plants.

The bureau of labor statistics has published a long list of corporations which have granted the eight-hour day. In all cases except five the day was shortened without the intervention of a strike. The reduction in hours has not meant a decrease in pay; often, on the contrary, the pay has been raised.

Although the profits of the munitions makers are large enough to induce them to grant better working conditions without a fight, they do not view the situation with pleasure. The National Metal Trades Association employs or claims to employ a half a million machinists. Henry C. Hunter of New York, attorney for the employers, says that the eight-hour day is a "false economic basis." He forecasts a return to old conditions when the war contracts are out of the way.

The number of machinists has been increased, not only in the United States but in Germany, France and England. Also the number of factories has been increased. The competition which will arise after peace comes will react on the men, Mr. Hunter avers. Meantime, however, they are willing to accept the bird in the hand.

## FREE AND EQUAL.

The freedom and the equality of the fathers which sound so well in Fourth

Political - 1915

Suffrage

# The Man or Woman Who "Didn't Have a Chance" Is Going to Have One

## THE PRIMARY ELECTION

IN North Carolina in 1910 there were 131,000 white men and women and boys and girls over 10 years of age who couldn't read and write, 50,000 of them voters. Another 50,000 of them were women over 21, leaving 30,000 others between 10 and 21 years of age.

Most of these men and women, brothers and sisters of ours, blood of our blood and bone of our bone, "never had a chance." They are the disadvantaged folk who grew up in the hard years following war and reconstruction, and in the succeeding years of apathy before McIver and Alderman and Aycock and Joyner fired the state with a passionate loyalty to the principle that every child born on earth should have a chance to "burgeon out all there is within him."

We are giving our children that

chance now. The banner of education has been lifted up and the longer schools, the better schools, compulsory education and all that, means that for the fortunate boys and girls of today all the doors of Knowledge and Science swing happily open.

And it is well—well indeed that the state gives this chance. But it is not well that the state should forget those whom she neglected in her hour of poverty—the great army of 131,000 who were illiterate in 1910 largely because they have "never had a chance."

Now, thank God, they are going to have a chance! All over North Carolina next month—November, 1915—the doors of the schoolhouses will swing wide open to our neglected brothers and sisters, and patriotic men and women will join with teachers in an effort to put the keys of knowledge into the hands of every grown man and woman, every boy and girl over 14, who cannot now read and write.

And it can be done! Kentucky has shown that it can, and what Kentucky has done North Carolina can do. County after county in North Carolina has shown that it can be done, and what these counties have done others can do. These older illiterates with their minds fully grown learn the simple lessons of reading and writing with amazing rapidity. Look on another page at a fac-simile of a letter written by a man after only four lessons in the night school. Look in the bulletin issued by Superintendent Joyner for numerous other examples showing how quickly these thirsty-souled grown folk learn to read.

Let everybody help them. The Farmers' Union is behind the movement, the Junior Order is behind it, the woman's clubs are behind it, and more than 5,000 teachers—may Heaven bless their efforts—have volunteered for service.

If you, Brother Subscriber, Mrs. Subscriber, if you know a boy or girl, man

or woman who can't read and write, go to him or her and say: "You are just as smart as these other folks that are learning to read and write, and just because you missed your chance when young is no reason you should go without it all your life." Look on the map herewith, see how your county stands, then see your teacher, see your county superintendent, and throw all your strength into this great movement to give to all our 131,000 disadvantaged brothers and sisters the keys of knowledge and of hope.

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Boston, Mass. Transcript

## NEGROES FOR RECALL

Interest in This Question Manifest in Ward 18—Roxbury and Jamaica Plain Voting Heavy

Throughout Wards 18, 19, 21 and 22, which take in a large part of Roxbury and a section of Jamaica Plain, there was every indication that a heavy vote was being polled. This was particularly true in precincts with Republican strength. In most of these it appeared to be the rule that the police saw that the women holding suffrage placards did not come within 150 feet of the polling places, as prescribed by law. Some of the women it was noticed about half, and in some cases more than half, of the registered voters had cast their ballots. In precincts essentially Democratic it appeared that the vote was not running above normal. Wards 21 and 22, being Republican wards, were expected to be strong for McCall and the rest of the Republican ticket.

In Ward 18, particularly in the precincts

~~The Argus is highly pleased with the result of last Friday's primary election. Our pleasure is the greater because the voters did as The Argus had advised them to do.~~

We called attention to the fact, in a previous issue, that all the candidates had been sent a letter, asking where they stood on the segregation question. This letter was sent out by the local branch of The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. In our last issue, we published the names of those safe candidates for us to vote for, and we recommended that the Negro vote accordingly.

The result of the election showed that our advice was followed. Great thanks are due the organization above mentioned for its splendid services and its foresight and vigilance in the matter. Praise is likewise due our voters for once holding together and voting in the interest of the race and not for individual interests. It shows what we frequently argue, that the Negro, united, holds the balance of power.

Now let us profit by this experience. Whenever a danger threatens us, we need only to present a united front, when few, if any, dangers will be able to stand against us.

No stronger argument can be presented in favor of the St. Louis branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People than this work prior to the primary election. An obligation rests upon our citizenship to hear and heed the call being made this week for many new members.

Let us make this a great organization—numerically and influentially. **Become a member.** Rochester, N.Y. Demo. Chronicle where most of the negroes live, pronounced activity in favor of the recall of Mayor Curley was displayed. The negroes were dissatisfied with the mayor's attitude during the agitation over "The Birth of a Nation."

There appeared to be only meagre interest in Wards 18, 19 and 22 in the senatorial contest, the impression being general that Senator Timilty would be reelected without trouble. Ward 21, however, showed considerable interest in the senatorial contest in that district, and it appeared that the ward would be strongly for Parker, the Republican candidate, who is opposed by Sullivan, Democratic.

In none of the wards did there seem to be much interest in the woman suffrage question, and, if anything, the indications were that a heavy vote against the amendment was being cast. In all of the precincts the police saw that the women holding suffrage placards did not come within 150 feet of the polling places, as prescribed by law. Some of the women it was noticed about half, and in some cases more than half, of the registered voters had cast their ballots. In precincts essentially Democratic it appeared that the vote was not running above normal. Wards 21 and 22, being Republican wards, were expected to be strong for McCall and the rest of the Republican ticket.

MAR 5 - 1915

## COLORED REPUBLICANS REORGANIZE LEAGUE

Plan Effective Organization of Voters.

Delegates of the League of Colored Republican Clubs of Western New York met yesterday afternoon at Republican headquarters in the Insurance building for the purpose of reorganizing the league and preparing for the next presidential election. Delegates from thirty-one counties were present.

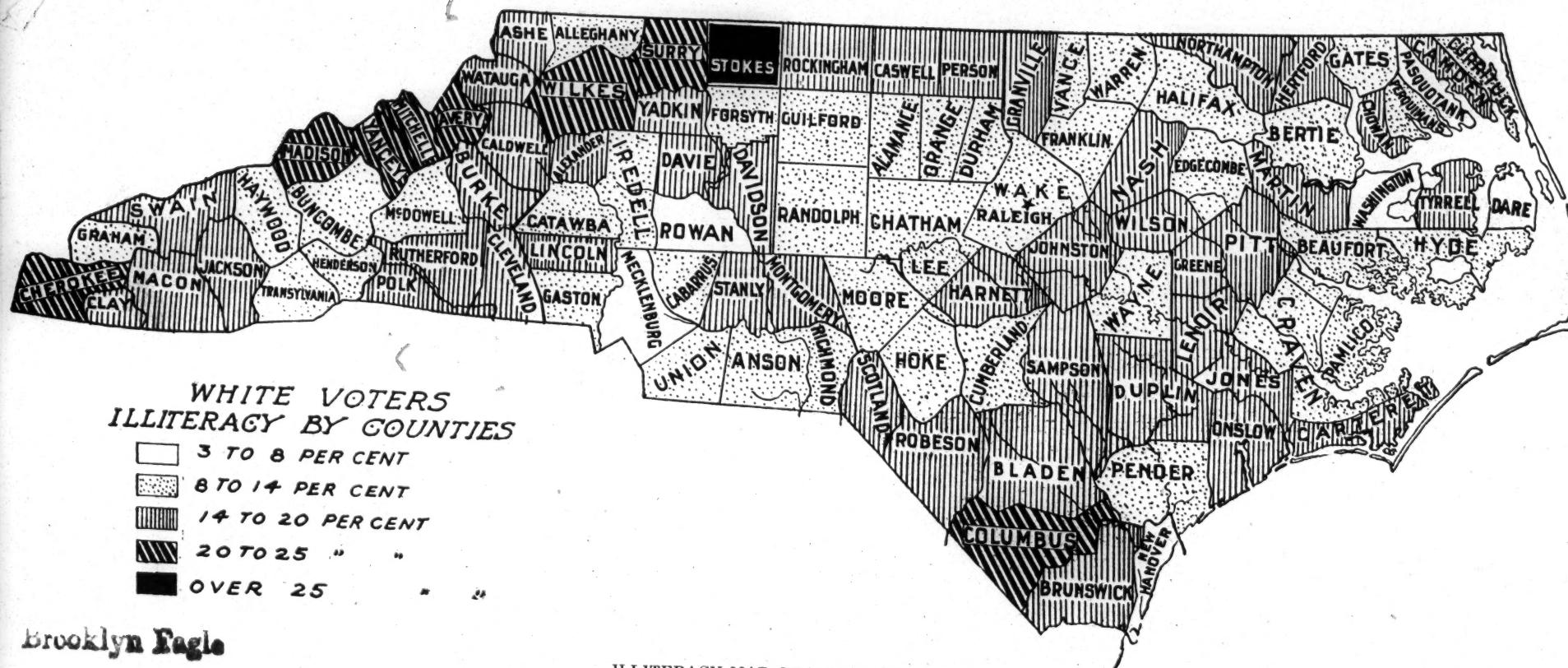
The meeting was called to order by Sh. W. Thompson, president of the old organization who stated the need of thoroughly organizing the colored voters of Western New York for effective work during the coming campaign.

The following permanent officers were chosen: President, James S. Herndon, of



Political-1915

## Suffrage



Brooklyn Eagle

23 February 1915

## VILLARD SCORES

### FOES OF NEGROES

In Congregational Club Address

Editor Attacks "Chief Apostles of Reaction."

G. W. BAILEY DEFENDS SOUTH.

Says North Is Bad, Too, and Even in Brooklyn the Negro Is Segregated.

In an address on "The Southern Attitude Toward the Negro," before the Brooklyn Congregational Club, at its regular monthly dinner in the Arbuckle Buildings of Plymouth Church last night Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the New York Evening Post, bitterly denounced that element in the South which oppresses the black man and refuses to give him a chance.

"They are today," said Mr. Villard, "before God and the nation the chief apostles of reaction—the Vardemans, Tillmans, Hoke Smiths and all the rest

of the negro-baiting crowd, who have white races, placing responsibility for order and advancement upon the colored people, state-wide campaigns for negro, defaming and oppressing him social justice and social uplift, the development of a competent and high-class black clergy, the encouragement of worthy colored leaders and the search for the knowledge and the truth of the race problem."

A champion of the South arose in the person of George Washington Bailey and said that he thought the South was not so bad as Mr. Villard described. "I wish that Mr. Villard had said something about the attitude of the North toward the negro," said Mr. Bailey. "Right here in Brooklyn there are sections where the negro is segregated, and I know of a Congregational Society of negroes which struggled for existence here in Brooklyn for forty years and not one white church gave them a helping hand. It was left for a layman, Warner James of the Central Congregational Church, to make it possible for this church of the Nazarene to have a place of worship, which was opened only a few months ago in Troy avenue, near Herkimer street."

Mr. Villard said that the South is divided on the negro question. He quoted a number of statesmen, educators, authors and newspapers in the South who have pleaded the cause of the colored race, but chiefly he talked of those hostile to the negro.

**Suggests Solution of Race Problem.** "White rural life in the South," he said, "cannot be made to flower amid a degraded and squalid black peasantry. Lasting advancement of one race can be conditioned only upon the advancement of the other."

Some of the remedies suggested by Mr. Villard for the solution of race strife were: Real education, the enforcement of law by efficient police and proper courts, co-operation for betterment between leaders of the black and

Dr. and Mrs. H. R. Tarbox, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Baily, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Androffette, Miss Ethel G. Androffette, Miss Margaret H. Riff, E. E. Androffette, George E. Frederick, Raymond M. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin G. Warner, Miss Edith A. Warner, Miss A. E. Trowbridge, Edward E. Stewart, Miss L. M. Stewart, Miss E. E. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Leverich, Miss Sarah Leverich, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Pickett, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gardner Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hebard, the Rev. A. E. Roraback, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Marvin, Mrs. G. H. Prentiss, Miss Caroline A. Bailey, F. Starr, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall W. Gleason, Dr. and Mrs. George W. Brush, the Rev. M. R. Boynton, the Rev. and Mrs. Lewis T. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Heath, Mrs. Richard E. Field, Mrs. Samuel W. King, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Rogers, Dr. and Mrs. Charles G. Green, Miss Isabel Tuthill, Mrs. P. L. Drum, Mrs. G. C. W. Shift, Miss Lillian C. Waheman, Mrs. Arthur Swan, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Creamer, Mrs. H. M. Creamer, Mrs. Annie S. Proctor, Mrs. C. E. Crowell, the Rev. C. Rexford Raymond, A. J. Fore, Mrs. A. M. Stinson, C. L. R. Clark, Mrs. C. L. Fanning, Miss G. M. W. Fanning, Miss Mae Sullivan, John F. Merchant, L. N. Simmons, Miss H. Duell, Miss Lydia Benedict, Mrs. Lyman D. Brown.

Cincinnati Com Tribune

## NEGOES DISCUSS WORK QUESTION

George Puchta Delivers Encouraging Speech Before Representative Men and Women

en at Allen Temple.

## SERIOUS PROBLEMS FACED BY THE RACE

George Puchta, Republican candidate for Mayor, addressed the wage-earners' conference of the colored people at the Alleh A. M. E. Church yesterday afternoon, giving them the opportunities a colored man had for becoming a proficient wage earner. He said:

"I am proud to have many friends among the colored people for I have been associated with them, having them as employees, in industries and organizations in which I am interested. Colored men are faithful, honest and law-abiding citizens and are glad to do their duty.

"Fifty years ago was only the beginning of the civilized life of the colored people in this country and their development since that time is nothing sort of marvelous. Their growth and development in this short half century is wonderful. The wage question is one of the greatest importance to the American citizen regardless of color.

### Scenes of Childhood.

"Statistics show us that we are living in a country where wages are higher, conditions better and prospects for advancement better than any other nation in the world.

"When I came here today it brought me back to the scenes of my childhood, for in my boyhood days I lived on Pearl street, near Broadway, and when I came here today I seemed to live the years in minutes. I attended school in the Second District School. In those days the steamboat industry was the principal thing for the city and the colored people had lots to do with its development. Should the dam and locks of the Ohio River be finished in a few years steamboats will again be traveling up and down the river all the year round.

### Reward for Endeavor.

"In regard to attaining success in life you can accomplish nothing unless you strive for it and without efforts you can attain nothing. This city contains many opportunities for the working people regardless of race or creed."

Mr. Puchta, accompanied by Charles Hornberger, was introduced by Rev. Charles Sumner Williams, pastor of Allen Temple, who presided at the meeting. J. N. Tadlock, Chairman of

the Rallying Committee, opened the meeting and then turned the honors over to Rev. Mr. Williams, who said:

"This is a conference for prosperity at home and abroad for we must first have prosperity right with us at home and that will lead to prosperity abroad. The colored people have many problems, of which the problem of labor is the most important. Unless a colored man is industrially prepared his whole life is wasted, for he must be fit to take a position before he can get one. In this State the colored people are protected by many laws, but what we want is a civil rights bill to prevent corporations from discrimination in employing help, and to prevent their drawing the color line.

"A refusal to give work is practically an order to steal, for men must live and if refused work it means forcing them to commit a crime. Give the colored man work and that will reduce the criminal record at least 100 per cent.

#### Proportion of Poverty.

"What we are asking for is that we want people to take us for nothing more or less than men. Most colored people are too easily satisfied and are content to take whatever they are given without an effort to better themselves. What we want to do is to establish a free employment bureau and have our people come to us for positions, but we want to be able to assure the man that seeks an employee from us that he is thoroughly reliable."

Statistics showing the proportion of colored people in the city charitable and corrective institutions were read by W. P. Dabney, who said: "The proportion of the poor among the blacks is greater than it is among the whites because of the poverty caused by lack of employment, and a large influx from the South of those who think they will find plenty in Cincinnati. Colored people are arrested for any flimsy pretext. They seldom have any good legal talent, influential friends, and through ignorance are easily prosecuted. Were they better taken care of, given employment and given assistance there would be a very small percentage of crime or poverty among them."

#### The Black Woman.

An appeal for the protection of the virtues of the colored women was made by Madison Mason, who said: "The time has come for the black manhood to stand aside and make way for the black womanhood. No woman has been so maligned or her virtues so attacked as the black woman of America, but we must now stand up for her and allow the black woman to stand out and show her how to be able to accomplish much good. We must seek jobs, and when we get them we should hold on to them, taking good care of them and watching our deportment in streets, public places and all over."

#### Preparation Needed.

Mrs. Oliver Martin, instructor of domestic science, said: "There are plenty

of opportunities, but we must first fit ourselves to take care of these opportunities. And when we do get a position we must take care of it, being industrious, punctual and prompt."

Mr. Swan in speaking of the question, said: "What are we to do as colored people? There are not many positions open to us and we must get out and look for employment."

Mrs. Cora Oliver referred to the necessity of preparation, saying: "A free employment agency is a necessity, but first of all we must be fully prepared."

A mass-meeting will be held Friday night at the temple and also one Sunday at which Miss Nerrey, Secretary of the Association for the Advancement of Negroes, will speak.

At the session resolutions asking for an investigation into the alleged reports of the misconduct of the colored race were adopted and seeking to find a method to remedy the conditions of the race. Rev. Gray, pastor of the Bethel Church (colored), spoke, saying: "The colored race stands out in all American history as laying down their lives and shedding their blood for the nation. And now comes a time when all may be rewarded by giving them employment and assisting them. The colored people will make good if given an opportunity."

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Herald  
1910

#### The Negro's Friend.

On the day that a local clergyman of color announced his return to the Republican party, he having strayed into other political grazing grounds in the wake of the Bull Moose, the Republicans of the state of Louisiana were holding a convention to eliminate the negro from politics in that state.

According to a dispatch from New Orleans "the delegates met in a hotel inaccessible to negroes and organized a state central committee composed of white committeemen elected to serve terms of four years. Two widely known negro lawyers, both formerly members of the central committee, were placed in nomination from two local districts, but were defeated overwhelmingly."

This would seem to contradict the assertion of the person of color that the negro had nothing to expect from the Democratic party—that the Republican party was his true friend, and his only one. Playing fast and loose is likely to lose him the confidence of both.

#### To the Colored Voters of the City of St. Louis:

*William C. McChesney*  
We desire to especially call your attention to the candidacy of William C. McChesney for member of the Board of Aldermen from the Seventeenth Ward. Mr. McChesney was untiring in his efforts to have a colored man elected Sergeant-at-arms of the City Council two years ago; aided in securing the appointment of a colored clerk in the office of the President of the Board of Public Service and in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Criminal Correction. He is unalterably opposed to segregation and discriminatory legislation. His Democratic opponent is Daniel C. Nugent, Jr., who is connected with the Nugent store, in which not a single colored man is employed and which refuses to fit gloves on colored people. In the face of these facts, no self-respecting, race-loving colored man can afford to vote against William C. McChesney, or to vote for his Democratic opponent.

Signed: S. B. Wallace,

Wm. H. Robinson,

Artee Fleming,

Wm. H. King,

Wm. Wynn,

C. K. Robinson,

Daniel Bowles,

J. Mayo Weil,

Arthur E. Jones,

Ralph A. Turner,

Wm. Johnson,

R. J. Barrett,

S. D. Davis,

I. H. Bradbury,

E. L. Coleman.

Mrs. Maud G. Hall, a talented woman of the race, has been appointed editor of the *Emancipation Magazine*, published by the *Emancipation Review*. *4/22/13*

Philadelphia Record

#### NEGROES ASSERT RIGHTS

Denounce Race Segregation and Ask Equal Opportunity.

An address to the country advocating that the colored people should use their votes and every other means in their power to receive full recognition and to overthrow segregation was sent out yesterday at the final meeting of the eighth annual session of the National Independent Equal Rights League, held at the Allen A. M. E. Church, Seventeenth and Bainbridge streets. The meeting yesterday was a special celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment, and in the evening prominent colored speakers from all parts of the country were heard.

Rev. R. C. Ransom, of New York, declared that the greatest statement of all time was Charles Sumner with his Civil Rights bill and asserted that it should be carried through. "Up with civil rights," he said, "and down with segregation."

The league, in addition to the address to the country, passed resolutions deprecating the seizure of Haiti, which it contrasted with the Mexican policy and voted to send a delegation to remonstrate to the United States Senate. Other resolutions condemned President Wilson for his endorsement of the segregation of colored Government clerks; their sermons as to the duty of colored appealed to the public to oppose plays and slandering the colored race, and urging the largest colored church in Boston, colored men in the South to register.

At the meeting officers were elected the Rev. Mr. Swain, another pastor with

a big following, has taken a decided stand, as have others. Very few colored citizens will vote for Walsh."

Los Angeles, Cal.

EXPRESS

## Colored Voters Plan Nonpartisan League

The colored voters of the 189th, 190th, 191st and 193d precincts will perfect the organization of the Colored Voters' Nonpartisan Central league at a meeting to be held at Thirty-fifth street and Normandie avenue, at 8 o'clock this evening.

The meeting will be addressed by Edward J. Sullivan, Republican, former member of the New York state legislature, and for several years in the United States diplomatic service; State Senator Henry H. Lyon and Hugh E. McBeth, attorney.

The officers of the league are: H. Strickland, president; W. M. Montgomery, vice president; Mrs. F. F. Brown, treasurer; J. H. Shaffer, secretary.

#### The Negro Vote Not to Blame

To the Editor of The North American.

In YOUR issue of October 28, under the heading of "Shall the Negro Vote Run Pennsylvania?" a writer makes the statement that the negro vote was the cause of the defeat of woman's suffrage in the state of New Jersey. I deny it.

No sane man will admit that the Republican party, the Democratic party or the whisky trust was the ruling power and the cause of the defeat, and as an ardent supporter of woman's suffrage I failed to note any direct power that the negro vote was used.

The calamity howler and the negro hater generally finds an easy way of getting under cover by using the negro for the canopy.

To quote S. B. Parks, the descendant of abolitionist stock, as he terms himself, should hide his face to the intelligent readers of your paper.

If the negro could control either of the political parties or the whisky trust, he would then be in better condition to stop the calamity howlers who are continually hammering at the negro. Now he is accused of the defeat of woman's suffrage cause.

I should not be surprised if he (the negro) would be accused of causing the war in Europe, since they are being used "somewhere in France."

Now take the two great political parties and the whisky trust from the arena in Pennsylvania, and the voters will show S. B. Parks that the negro will not be to blame. Place the matter truthfully before the people of Pennsylvania and the woman's suffrage cause will win with flying colors and will not chase the devil about the stump.

WILLIAM DANIEL JONES.

Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 29.

Political-1915  
Suffrage

## AS TO THE COLORED VOTE

Elsewhere on this page appears a communication from Mr. Butler R. Wilson, one of Boston's well known attorneys, which presents some pertinent truths regarding the colored vote of Boston and the absence of any considerable claim Gov. Walsh may have on it. Mr. Trotter, whose attitude on the injustices inflicted on his race by the Wilson administration are so well known, but whose name now heads a list of twelve signers to a circular letter asking Negro voters to support Gov. Walsh, thus indirectly indorses President Wilson, since the Massachusetts state Democratic platform on which Mr. Walsh stands does the same. This action on his part betrays an inconsistency which his people will not be slow to detect and resent. Regarding the photo-play, "The Birth of a Nation," against which the Negroes and their friends so strongly protested, it must be said that, while Gov. Walsh spoke in opposition to it, he was no more outspokenly bitter toward it than was his present friend and supporter, Mayor Curley. The latter professed himself to be very much in sympathy with the protest of the Negroes against the play and declared he would stop it if he had the law, but when a Republican Legislature provided him with sufficient law he permitted the play to go on. Doubtless the Negroes of Boston realize that the Wilson administration and its dominantly southern cabinet are not the best friends of their race, and on Tuesday next will use their votes for the success of Mr. McCall and the Republican party as a step toward the triumph of the same party in the national contest of next year.

### COLORED VOTERS WANT ANOTHER COUNCILMAN

*Special to THE NEW YORK AGE*  
Baltimore, March 19.—The most interesting political news in your city is pending in this city. Mayor James B. Preston, a Democrat, is unopposed for reappointment. Councilman Charles H. Heintzman will have as his opponent Maj. John Phillip Hill, former United States District Attorney, in the Republican primaries.

The Fourteenth Ward, which has never had a colored aspirant of the City Council, will have Attorney Geo. W. F. McMechen in the running for the nomination. He will be opposed by three white candidates. His candidacy is backed by the Lincoln Republican League, of which Dr. Ernest Lyon, former United States Minister to Liberia, is chairman.

In the Seventeenth Ward Alexander Williams, Louis H. Davenport and Councilman Harry S. Cummings will be the candidates for the Republican nomination.

## CANDIDATES ON TRAIL OF VOTERS

*The Richmond*  
Meetings Being Held Every Night  
and Each Aspirant Believes

He Will Win Hands  
Down.

The attack of Col. Edward Carrington on William F. Stone, the ruling by the Board of Election Supervisors that Albert H. Hock filed his papers too late as a Republican nomination for comptroller and great activity on the part of Major John Philip Hill and Charles H. Heintzman, Republican candidates for the mayoralty nomination, are among the political events of the week.

To this may be added the attack that W. Ashbie Hawkins made up on white Republicans at the Binswanger meeting at Norwood's Hall Tuesday night and the laudation that Councilman Harry S. Cummings gave his friend, Mr. Stone, at the Hill mass meeting at the Pennsylvania Avenue A. M. E. Zion Church, Monday night.

Colonel Carrington asserted that Mr. Stone had always been content to maintain the Republican organization in order to control federal patronage and that in the city and State the organization was a sideshow for the Democratic party.

His attack was so bitter that the Heintzman forces issued a statement denying that the redoubtable colonel was speaking for them.

The endorsement of the Hill candidacy by Stone, the praise given the latter by Cummings and others indicate that Mr. Stone does not want to allow things to drift so that he will lose control of the organization in the fall primaries.

Major Hill has been very active during the week and has succeeded in getting gratifying support from influential colored men.

### HEINTZMAN HUSTLING

"Charlie" Heintzman has been no less busy than Mr. Hill. He attended the meeting at Norwood's Hall Tuesday night and declared that he had opposed every measure aimed at the Negro and promised

a square deal. So did Major Hill, who was also there.

Heintzman's friends turned out in large numbers at the big rally at Cross Street Market Hall Tuesday night. He expresses himself as being confident of nomination and election.

### THE HAWKINS' ATTACK

Attorney Hawkins was proceeding swimmingly with his attack on white Republicans Tuesday night, when Councilman A. C. Binswanger silenced him when he declared that Hawkins was registered as a Progressive. C. Marcellus Dorsey made a bitter reply to Mr. Hawkins. The latter had left the hall, however. Mr. Hawkins' attack is regarded as having minimized the chances of election to the City Council of his law partner, Mr. George W. F. McMechen, should he receive the nomination.

Mr. Hawkins made his attack following a resolution introduced by Mr. Dorsey pledging support to whomever the Republican nominated. Mr. Dorsey stated perhaps unwittingly, that Mr. McMechen, if nominated, could not expect much support from white Republicans when the race issue was raised.

The Seventeenth ward fight goes merrily on. Alexander Williams' friends claim that he has the inside track for nomination to the City Council having received assurances of support from sources that neither L. H. Davenport or Mr. Cummings could expect.

Mr. Williams is making a quiet energetic campaign. Though the entrance of Mr. Williams has some what hurt the chances of Mr. Davenport, the latter's friends are working with a vim.

Councilman Cummings is making the hardest fight of his career, realizing that the odds are somewhat against him.

## DEMOCRATS START COLOR BUGABOO

High Class Of Republican Candidates Causes Democrats To Fall Back On Old Cry Of "Negro Domination"

The Democrats do not want the support of colored men this time as they are seeking to make the Negro an issue. And this in spite of the fact that there has been a steadily increasing number of colored men in Maryland who are not hidebound in their allegiance to the Republican party and who would have the voters of the race divided among all parties.

Along comes Mr. Emerson C. Harrington, the Democratic candidate for Governor, who makes one of the features his speech of acceptance Monday that the voters of this State hardly wanted another Republican Governor as they remembered the administration of Lloyd Lowndes.

In 1899, John Walter Smith, Mr. Harrington's political sponsor, succeeded Lowndes as Governor, following a bitter campaign against the Negro. The legislature of 1900 passed the present law making a prospective voter declaring his intention of becoming a resident of Maryland at last a year in advance for his registering. Then came the extra session of 1901, when the election law was changed by abolishing the party emblem and making it otherwise hard for illiterates to vote. Thus was paved the way for the reelection of Arthur P. Gorman to the United States Senate.

The passage of a "Jim Crow" car law during the administration of Governor Warfield, the submission of three disfranchising amendments and attempts to pass other hostile legislation against the race is the record of the Democratic party in Maryland since John Walter Smith, who brought Harrington into the field so as to head off the ambitions of Blair Lee, was elected to the Governorship.

### REPUBLICANS HUSTLING

Ovington E. Weller formally launched his campaign for election as Governor Monday night, speaking at a large and enthusiastic meeting at Cross Street Market Hall. The irrepressible Charlie Heintzman presided and the air responded with shouts for Republican success. Other addresses were also made by Albert A. Doub, candidate for attorney general; Robert F. Duer, nominee for comptroller, and William F. Broening, who desires a reelection as State's Attorney.

The Union League was crowded

Wednesday night with Republicans of shades of opinion, including a number who had been Progressives. The candidates were there and all pledged that they would work for Republican victory in November.

The decision of the Progressives to launch no State ticket and the announcement made by Charles J. Bonaparte that he would support Weller has been very encouraging to the Republican workers.

#### TO FIGHT ALGIRE

During the week a quiet movement was started to organize voters all over the city to work against the candidacy of Dr. Harry C. Algire for election as Register of Wills.

#### LAST CHANCE

Today, Saturday, will be the last chance for voters in the city to have their names placed upon the registration books. All who did not register last year must do so today in order that they may vote in November. Those who have moved from one legislative district to another at least six months ago must again register or secure a transfer. The Democrats are said

## MINORITY SOUTH RULES NATION

J. C. Manning Says Southern Oligarchy Is Now In Control

Of General Government

WHITES ALSO DISFRANCHISED

Attempting to Imprint Their Conceptions of Justice Upon Country's Public Sentiment

New Bedford, Mass., Feb. 3.—That an oligarchy in the white South first sought control over the colored people, then became the political masters of the majority of the white people of this section and are now in control of the general government was asserted by Joseph C. Manning, an Alabama white man, in an address before a gathering at Bethel A. M. E. Church a few evenings ago.

His subject was "The Repressed South Paramount as an Issue in slave-holding Democratic party is embodied in the spirit of repression

"Prior to the Civil War," he said, "insisting upon it as a right, the slave-holding Democratic party held representation in the national government on a basis of representation which included three-fifths of the slave population. Five slaves of the South voiced for by Southern masters were pitted in the basis of representation with three white citizens of the free North. The continued aggression of the audacious leadership of the present so-called Democratic party of the South has not only finally brought about the usurpation of representation for practically all the colored population, but has, through a system of political intrigue and political repression, accomplished the suffrage elimination of more than half the white male population of voting age in the far Southern States.

"Having obtained domination over the masses of the people of the South, by subverting popular government, this regime is now controlling general government, while with this force and fraud acquired power, Southern leadership is now seeking to plant and to foster their prejudice and ideas on the government at Washington and to imprint their conceptions of human justice upon the public sentiment of this country.

#### MINORITY RULE NATION

"How great this political repression in the Southern States has become is not grasped by the people of this country. Through the adroit representations of those who dominate in the States of the South the rest of the country has been caused to have the general opinion that the Democratic party of the South and the white South are one and the same thing. This Democratic party in the Southern States is neither a Democracy nor is it the white South. Just as was the slave owning regime a minority ruling the South constituting, as it did, government of, for and by a class, so is the existing condition one of minority government in the South. The minority element dominating the South today is the political progeny of the Democratic party of slavery. The intolerant and arrogant leadership in the

which characterizes the leadership of those responsible for present conditions."

He then cited the fact that the Republican vote of the South had dwindled since 1896, that the black belt counties of Alabama were fraudulently counted as voting for disfranchisement, while the white counties were counted as being against it. He pointed out that when disfranchisement went into effect in Alabama that there were 232,294 white citizens of voting age and 181,479 colored in the same class.

He said that now there are only 150,000 whites voting, while only about 3,000 colored have been allowed to register.

## WHITE FOLKS DISFRANCHISED

It is an amusing situation, although a serious one that is now confronting the people of the city of Richmond. ~~Richmond~~ <sup>Richmond</sup> years ago, the colored people were disfranchised and those who had a right to vote were not permitted to do so. Jackson Ward was actually taken from the better class of colored people. White men deliberately robbed the colored electorate of their ballots and converted a majority vote into a minority one by the simple process of elimination and falsifying the count after the polls were closed at sun-down.

It was argued that the elimination of the colored vote would lead to a purification of the electorate. The cause for dishonesty would be removed and that corruption in politics would be unknown in this land. The politicians dwelt upon the beauties of an exclusive white man's government and that practice

It is needless to look after the tically the day of the millennium votes being put into the box unless you look after those same votes would be at hand. Some of the editorials that appeared in the daily papers of this city would constitute interesting reading at this time.

With a colored vote in excess of five thousand, the politicians of the Democratic party reduced it to five hundred and they have been whitening away on that number.

They did not seem to believe as we asserted at the time that the elimination of the colored vote would not tend to check corruption for there is no color line in dishonesty. A white politician who will rob a colored voter will have no compunction of conscience in robbing a white one. Now it is announced that more than half of the white

citizens in Richmond have dis-

chised themselves along with the Negroes, whom the politicians dis-

chised.

The number of citizens entitled to vote, if qualified in this city, is 32,335. Of this number 10,382 are colored and 21,953 white. Of the total number only 9,386 had paid their poll-tax and had become qualified to vote up to Saturday, April 17, 1915. The usual vote in this city is only about 8,000 out of a registered vote of over 32,000. As a result, the city of Richmond is be-

ing operated by a minority electorate and the politicians are in "high feather" at the City Hall. Taxes are being increased, property owners harassed and the public insulted. Mayor Ainslie called attention to the fact that the Health Department is costing the City of Richmond thirty cents per annum for every man, woman and child.

Official office-holders are invading the sanctity of homes and imposing requirements upon the tax-payers that are both ridiculous and unnecessary. Police Court prosecutions are threatened. Property rights are not only restricted, but in many instances absolutely destroyed. Now the business elements have inaugurated a crusade to restore the dis-

franchised electorate to its place of influence and power. In the effort one vital point has been overlooked and that is that the ballot-boxes in this city are now in the hands of the same class of people who made

the beauties of an exclusive white less and impotent. It is needless to look after the tically the day of the millennium votes being put into the box unless you look after those same votes would be at hand. Some of the editorials that appeared in the daily papers of this city would constitute interesting reading at this time.

With a colored vote in excess of five thousand, the politicians of the Democratic party reduced it to five hundred and they have been whitening away on that number. measure ye mete, the same shall be measure ye mete, the same shall be

## COLORED REPUBLICANS OF MARYLAND ACTIVE

OF MARYLAND ACTIVE

to the New York Age.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 25.—Colored

Republians of this city are clamoring

for more representation on the Republi-

can State Central Committee.

James N. Young is a candidate for re-

election from the fourth legislative dis-

trict. He will be opposed by William F.

Tydings.

There will be also colored candidates

in the first and second legislative dis-

tricts. In a number of counties there

are colored members of the committee

Albany, N. Y.

## JOURNAL

MAR 16 1915

## COLORED REPUBLICANS TO MEET

The Albany County Colored Republican club will hold a meeting in its headquarters, 6 James street, next Friday evening at 8 o'clock when business of importance will be transacted. The president, Joseph N. Hawkins, desires that all members be present.

Political - 1915

Suffrage

## G. O. P. MAKES POOR SHOWING

*The Afro-American*  
Republican Candidates Who Did  
Ledge 8/13  
Majorities

### PARTY ORGANIZATION DEAD.

McMechen Makes Fairly Good  
Run - Apathy Among Color-  
ed Voters

The election is over and people are now speculating as to the result. One thing is certain, however, that Mayor Preston defeated Charlie Heintzman by such a big majority that his title to the office is unquestioned.

Hundreds of dyed-in-the-wool Democrats voted for Heintzman, but he lost the independent vote and the Stone Republicans were said to have been against him. In the uptown wards it is said quite a number of colored men, impressed by the remarkable activity of the Preston administration and his record of achievements, went to the polls and quietly put across in the column of the ballot that meant a continuance of the present administration.

The campaign of education waged by the present administration won for Preston many votes, and the broadsides hurled at Heintzman by the daily newspapers put the brakes on the latter's forward march. The Democrats were plentifully supplied with money, while that of the Republicans was correspondingly small.

The outcome of the election is a remarkable tribute to Mr. Preston. Four years ago, aided by the apathy of colored men as well as their hostility to E. Clay Timanus, he was elected Mayor by a plurality of a few hundred votes. Leading Democrats of independent leanings were

among his critics, the daily news over a new leaf this will be his papers were nearly all against him. last term in the City Council. Alexander Williams made a fair city were with him this time, run in the Seventeenth ward, under however, as well as the independentents. This means that Preston will

loom large in State politics. It also means that Congressman Linthicum will have a small chance of landing the gubernatorial nomination. Should Mr. Preston line up with Blair Lee for the Governorship, and the latter win, his prestige would be further enhanced. Blair Lee would take his seat next January and Mayor Preston would be in line for the nomination to succeed Lee in the United States Senate. His policies as Mayor would be well under way then and the six-month tenure of office of his appointees will have expired and he could safely turn over affairs to "Uncle John" Hubert.

### McMECHEN'S DEFEAT REGRETTED

Among the regrettable incidents of the election was the defeat of George W. F. McMechen for City Council in the Fourteenth ward. He is credited with having received 1548 votes, of whom at least 50 were white. A few days before the election a circular was sent to the white voters of the ward asking them to cut him on account of his race. The white voters came out in throngs and voted against him. Even white Republicans joined in the army. Mr. McMechen was also 500 votes shy on the colored people's side of the fence. Any way, the voters of the ward certainly knew "Joseph."

Harry S. Cummings, as had been forecasted in the Afro-American Ledger, won out again, but his plurality was 600 short of what it should have been. The organization in the ward did not get anything like a respectable percentage of the registered vote of the ward, judging by the vote that Mr. Cummings received. His election is distinctly pleasing both to the Democratic and Republican organizations, as well as to his numerous friends. One thing seems certain, however, that either the Republican organization is not keeping up interest among the voters of the ward or that the voters are growing somewhat tired of the present regime. The outlook is

that unless Mr. Cummings turns

President, Rev. Byron Gunner, New York. Tuesday was to decide whether or not the present Mayor and other city officials should be ousted. Through the operation of the disfranchising law colored men exercise little or no influence in politics. There are only 250 whites entitled to vote in Beaufort and these are divided into two factions—each desirous of controlling the city offices.

William F. Allen did not have a look-in as Progressive candidate in the Fifth ward, Samuel Lasch getting more votes than he and Nathanson combined.

One thing is demonstrated by Tuesday's election that the Republican party to amount to anything in Maryland must smash the present ruling regime and place at the head of its affairs men who are anxious for Republican success. Under present conditions there is but little to look forward to in the coming fall elections, and unless there is a great change the party will go down to defeat again more disastrous than the defeat of Tuesday.

The fight here aroused interest all over the State and among those to protest against colored men voting in a Democratic primary was Governor Manning. Manning succeeded Cole Blease as governor and is

Vice-Presidents: Rev. M. N. Thornton, Mass.; William D. Brigham, Mass.; Francis Warren, Mich.; W. Ashby Haw-kins, Maryland; Rev. E. W. Moore, Penn.; Geo. W. Ellis, Ill.; Rev. W. F. Graham, Penn.; Rev. W. Spencer Carpenter, Penn.

### Vice-Presidents.

Rev. H. Y. Arnett, Penn.; W. P. Dabney, Ohio; E. M. Hewlett, D. of C.; E. T. Morris, Mass.; Dr. H. E. Young, Maryland; J. Q. Adams, Minn.; Mrs. Ida B. Wells Barnett, Ill.; Rev. Walter E. Gay, Conn.; Rev. C. L. Miller, R. I.; John Mitchell, Jr., Va.; Charles Pitman, Mo.; Mrs. Emma B. Brown, Ind.; I. F. Bradley, Kansas; Rev. J. L. Davis, N. H.; Dr. O. M. Waller, New York; Dr. W. A. Sinclair, Penn.; M. W. Spencer, Del.; Dr. W. T. Merchant, Ky.; G. G. Ross, Col.; J. S. Lowe, Ark.; J. D. Canady, Ore.; Prof. A. S. Hill, Tenn.

Committee on Nomination of Officers: E. T. Morris, Mass., chairman; M. W. Spencer, Del.; Rev. M. W. Thornton, Mass.

### Next Meeting—Name Changed.

The next annual meeting of the league is to be held in Ohio next August.

The name of the organization was stands for white supremacy, and to change to National Equal Rights League, the word "Independent" being taken out.

The last day of the convention was devoted to a jubilee observance of the semi-centennial of the 13th amendment.

One hundred and twenty-five enrolled delegates were present from all over the country. The prece-

A Philadelphia branch of the league was organized with Rev. H. Y. Arnett as temporary president.

One hundred and twenty-five enrolled delegates were present from all over the rule in South Carolina. The prece-

country.

Using the Negro voters in the general election is a most dangerous one.

"Personally, under no circumstances would I accept a nomination or election to any office at the hands of the Negro," said the governor. "The Negro is all right in his place, but his place is certainly not at the ballot box. This has been proven time and time again in the past. The white man is the Negro's best friend when the Negro is out of politics, and the Negro himself is happier and more prosperous without the ballot, for the reason that he is not then to be used for the purpose of defeating the will of the white citizens of South Carolina."

Beaufort, S. C., September 30.—One of the hottest local Democratic primaries was waged here Tuesday. Two factions contended for supremacy and the colored brother was asked to participate. The majority of the residents in and around this city are colored, in fact, the colored people in the county outnumber the whites. The election

## NATIONAL EQUAL RIGHTS CONVENTION

Representative Citizens from All  
States of the Union Gather and  
Plans Means to Combat the  
Curse of Race Prejudice in the  
United States.

### HON. BRYSON GUNNER PRESIDES

Meeting Addressed by Many Able Speakers. Resolutions Indorse Patriotism and Justice. Officers Elected for New Year Credit to Convention.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 31.—The National Equal Rights Convention concluded its labor at the A. M. E. Church, 7th and Bainbridge street, Monday night after one of the greatest meetings in history in the interest of the race. The old spirit of the new that is the potential factor of our future greatness, was manifest. Rev. W. Spencer Carpenter welcomed the convention to the church. President Bryon Gunner, president, in an able address clearly outlined the policy of the organization.

The fact that the frictional differences between the white and black citizenry should be settled in a peaceful manner was discussed very fully at the meeting of the National Equal Rights Convention. W. Monroe Trotter's protest to President Wilson relative to segregation in the Federal employment was used as an example and it is the hope of our people that such differences will be done away with and we will have equal rights.

The local committee in charge were: Rev. W. Spencer Carpenter, chairman; Rev. Henry Y. Arnett, vice chairman; William A. Sinclair, M. D., secretary.

American Journal.

Officers Elected.

The following officers were elected:

## TAKE PART IN S. C. PRIMARY

Governor Manning's Bitter Tirade  
Against Allowing Negroes to  
Take Part in Democratic  
Primary

## Grandfather Clause Dead in Georgia

Voters in Georgia can no longer avail themselves of the exemptions of the so-called "grandfather clause" in registering. The grandfather clause expired of its own limitation January 1st, 1915.

The clauses exempted a legal descendant of a veteran from all qualifications to vote except the payment of taxes.

While the clause did not mention Negroes directly it operated against them, white and black are now admitted to the polls upon the same footing.—Atlanta, Ga., Constitution.

ROCHESTER DAILY EXPRESS

MAR 5 1915

### COLORED VOTERS ORGANIZE.

Thirty-One Counties Represented at Gathering Held Here.

At a meeting of representatives of the colored voters of thirty-one counties, held at Republican headquarters in the Insurance building yesterday afternoon, these officers were elected for the League of Colored Republican Clubs of Western New York:

President, James S. Herndon of Rochester; first vice-president, Anderson Washington of Batavia; second vice-president, H. T. Johnson of Auburn; secretary, J. Frank Marshall of Rochester; treasurer, H. L. Smith of Rochester; chairman of executive committee, which will consist of one member of each of the thirty-one counties, John W. Thompson of Rochester. Headquarters will be established at 207 Livingston building.

### ALGIRE, PREJUDICED,

### LOSES IN MARYLAND

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 10.—The Democrats, by the election of Emerson C. Harrington, have regained the governorship. It was thought that Ovington E. Weller, Republican, would succeed Phillips Lee Goldsborough as governor, but Baltimore city gave the Democrats enough plurality to win the State by an apparent lead of 3,000 votes.

The 23 counties returned a plurality of more than 3,000 for Weller.

One of the striking things of the local campaign here was the defeat of Dr. Harry C. Algire, Republican candidate for Register of Wills, by 13,000 majority. Over 6,000 colored men, out of a registered race vote here of nearly 17,000, refused to vote because he had presided as coroner at an inquest which cleared a white man of killing his colored chauffeur.

State's Attorney W. E. Browning, Republican, was re-elected by more than

5,000 majority, and Chief Judge Morris H. Soper, Republican, received a still larger majority.

While the Democrats control both branches of the State Legislature, they have only a bare majority.

TIME 8

APR 8 1915

## COLORED VOTERS WILL GIVE AID TO MAYOR

The Daniel Jackson Association held an enthusiastic meeting at 505 Avenue C, last night, which was attended by nearly all of the colored voters of Bayonne, who endorsed the candidates on the Daly ticket and condemned the attempts to belittle their people made by some speakers at a Citizens' League combine meeting.

The speakers were Attorney William E. Haines of Josey City, Joseph Liverpool, Fred Roenbeck and Andrew Britton, Samuel Schultz and J. O. Devlin.

## COLORED REPUBLICANS OUT STRONG FOR LAW

The Colored Republican League of the Twenty-second Assembly District, which has a membership exceeding two hundred, has adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, the Hon. Charles B. Law, who has fittingly represented us in Congress and who as Sheriff of our county was a credit to us all is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Justice of the Municipal Court in the Seventh District, be it

"Resolved, that we, the members of the Colored Republican League of the Twenty-second Assembly District will work to further and to secure the nomination for said office of the Hon. Charles B. Law and that we will work for his election in November next to said office."

State's Attorney W. E. Browning, Republican, was re-elected by more than

### NEGRO REPUBLICANS ORGANIZE.

#### INCORPORATE CLUB WITH TWENTY-FIVE CHARTER MEMBERS.

A certificate of incorporation has been filed for the Morristown Republican Colored Social Club in the county clerk's office. The object of the club which is incorporated under the club not for pecuniary profit is to promote civic, social, physical, and general welfare of the colored citizens of the town and to uphold the doctrines of the republican party. The club will be conducted at No. 31 Morris street and will be governed by seven trustees those chosen for the first year being Elipo Medina, 31 Morris street; Charles Jackson, 57 Madison street; John C. Lewis, 3 College street; John F. Chapman, 2 Willow street; Philip Patrick and Isaac Taylor, Anderson street and Luther Barnes, Cole avenue. The certificate is signed by twenty-two colored citizens.

## NEGROES URGED TO REGISTER FOR VOTING

A mass meeting to further registration of Negro voters was held last night in the Twelfth Baptist Church, corner of Shawmut avenue and Madison street, under the auspices of the Massachusetts branch of the National Independent Equal Rights League. Special need for registration was urged because of the action of Mayor Curley and Senator John Martin Hays in defense of the photo play, "The Birth of a Nation." An appeal was signed by most of those present, which will be sent to white friends, asking them to oppose Senator Hays. Among the speakers were C. E. Ettridge, William Dobbs, Dr. William Worthly, the Rev. M. A. N. Shaw, A. W. Whaley, C. S. Winter, J. A. Crawford and F. J. McLaughlin, who is opposing Senator Hays. W. Monroe Trotter presided.

ROCHESTER DAILY EXPRESS

OCT 2 1915

### Wilson and the Colored Race.

Editor Post Express:

A certain gentleman in Rochester seemed to have gone into a frenzy over remarks made by the writer in his announcement that he would support the republican party in 1916 and not the progressive party. For the enlightenment of the gentleman I shall give him some of the reasons why colored men should oppose Mr. Wilson and his party. First, segregation in the departments at Washington. Colored and white governmental help has been working side by side for fifty years, and it remained for the Wilson administration to erect a color bar, alienate life-long friends who have sympathetically worked together and respected each other.

Second, the registrar of the treasury had been a colored man for many years both under republicans and democrats, till the Wilson administration, but now the office is given to a white man. Our ministry to Hayti, Liberia and many other negro countries had always been filled by colored men, but the Wilson administration retired every colored man and sent Southern white

## ADDRESS COLORED NONPARTISAN BODY

There was an enthusiastic meeting of the Colored Nonpartisan league at the Thirty-sixth street school last night at which the nonpartisan bills, and the various constitutional amendments were discussed.

The speakers were W. H. Robinson, an attorney, who gave a crayon talk, and W. M. Montgomery, president of the league, who spoke on the advantages of nonpartisanship.

The league will be liberally represented tonight at the meeting at which Governor Johnson will speak.

men even to black republics. Why? The democratic party of the South, and in fact the South is the democratic party, says a colored man should not hold office. Mr. Wilson is carrying out the policy of his party.

Third, the office of recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia had for many years been filled by a colored man. Frederick Douglas of this city was among those who filled it with credit. The Wilson administration changed that.

Fourth, colored men by virtue of their standing in competitive examinations, fill the greater portion of the mail service of the South. The Wilson administration is fast thinning them out for no other reason than they are black men.

Fifth, Mr. Wilson has told the world that he viewed the negro problem from the angle of a Southern man. That means a colored man has no rights a white man is called upon to respect. This applies to the political Southern man for there are notable exceptions among the white Southerners who have been driven out of politics.

Sixth, Mexico has been fighting for years. The Wilson administration began with the "watchful waiting" policy. A spasm seized the administration; it sent our navy and army down to Mexico to make Carranza salute our flag. Mexico said skiddo. Mr. Wilson hurried to Indianapolis and there told the world Mexico had the same right to fight unmolested as did this country in the war of the sixties. Then anarchy and death reigned on the Texas border. Mr. Wilson sent to South America to get aid for his vacillating policy, but when Hayti became enraged at the butchery of its tyrants in office, our navy was sent there, custom houses seized and a white protectorate placed over them. Why? They are negroes and should not be allowed to fight.

Oh, we were great in conquering a little colored colony but allowed riot, bloodshed and rapacity to flaunt its insolence in our face in Mexico. Without naming other reasons we cannot see how any well-poised American citizen can stand up for the present democratic administration. If I were so unfortunate as to be a democrat I should condemn it.

W. A. Bird

May 1915

## NEGROES SHUT OUT BY REPUBLICANS FROM CONVENTION

Result Automatically Follows  
Decision to Hold Sessions in  
Grunewald Hotel.

By one of the cleverest political ruses ever recorded in this state, the negro was practically eliminated from the Republican party in Louisiana when the Republican State Central Committee adopted a resolution Saturday night providing for the holding of a Republican State convention in the Grunewald Hotel in this city Tuesday, October 5. Negro members of the committee who spoke in opposition to the resolution declared that its adoption would be accepted by the negroes as positive proof that their presence at the convention was not desired, as it is a well known fact that men of the black race are not welcome in a hotel of that class in the South.

One white member of the committee, Dr. A. C. Fowler of Gretna, left the meeting immediately upon the adoption of the resolution as a means of expressing his protest at the action.

Resolutions were adopted inviting Progressives and Democrats to join the Republican party, and the virtual elimination of the negro was regarded as perhaps the best method of attracting to the party Democrats and Progressives who may happen to be displeased with their present political affiliations.

Another evidence that the Republican leaders hope to affect a reconciliation with former Republicans who have joined the Progressive party is seen in the adoption of a resolution which sneaks favorably of the administration of President Roosevelt.

President Wilson was praised for his note to Germany on the Lusitania incident, but the resolutions adopted declared in his domestic policy he had deceived the people, and that in his foreign policy, as exemplified through the Mexican imbroglio, he had failed utterly. "Grape juice diplomacy and the policy of turning the other cheek have been the ruling motives at Washington," it was asserted.

Speaking of the president's note on the Lusitania incident, the resolutions say:

"It is encouraging to Americans of any and every party to note a change of tone in the administration's note to Germany, where an eminently proper course is outlined with respect to a state of facts not nearly so flagrant as those presented in the case of Mexico."

STATE ADMINISTRATION

The Hall administration was criticised in the following language:

"The present Democratic State administration in Louisiana is a joke. Factional and partisan advantage alone is sought. The rights of the people count

for nothing and men of independence are hounded unto death. The present Democratic regime must go down in history as absolutely malodorous."

At the Republican State convention to be held at the Hotel Grunewald in October, candidates for state offices will be nominated, and a new Republican State Central Committee will be elected. The call for the convention, which makes the basis of representation one delegate for every 3000 of population, makes the following plea for party support:

"All qualified electors of the state who believe in the principles of the Republican party, and desire the success and enforcement of its policies, are urgently requested to take part in this convention, to the end that the party may be rehabilitated and its sphere of usefulness increased upon a solid and lasting basis."

In parishes which have no Republican organizations the chairman of the state central committee was authorized to organize parish committees.

The convention will be called to order at 2 o'clock in the afternoon by Clarence S. Hebert, state chairman. Herbert S. Hadley, former governor of Missouri and right-hand man of Theodore Roosevelt in the Republican convention at Chicago, will address the convention. Mr. Hadley also has agreed to deliver five speeches for the party at various places in Louisiana.

### NEGROES AT MEETING

There were four negro committeemen at the meeting of the committee Saturday night in the Godchaux building. They were J. Madison Vance, S. W. Green, J. W. Cook and Walter Cohen. Each of them recorded a strong protest against the decision to hold the state convention in the Grunewald Hotel. Madison Vance urged the adoption of an amendment to the resolution leaving to the chairman the selection of the place of meeting, pleading that the designation of the Grunewald Hotel would mean the elimination of the negro. The amendment was overwhelmingly defeated. Then Vance, in speaking against the resolution, said:

"Gentlemen, your vote on this amendment seems to leave no middle ground—it appears to be a direct affirmation that you do not want us in the party. If that is so, why not be frank and tell us so? Can you call yourselves Republicans and adopt this resolution? The

Messrs. Grunewald are personally friendly to me, as are many other white people with whom I have business dealings, but I know that the Grunewald Hotel is not open to members of my race, and no self-respecting colored man will desire to intrude where his presence is objectionable. I realize that there very probably would be no overt act to prevent me and other negroes from entering the hotel and participating in the convention of the Republican party, but the adoption of that resolution will just as effectually bar the negroes from participation in that convention as if you adopted a resolution denying him membership in the organization."

Three white men joined the four negroes in voting against the resolution. Dr. A. C. Fowler walked out of the room and declared to a reporter that he would not longer remain in a meeting which offered such a direct affront to men who had been faithful to the Republican party all their lives. W. J. Tucker of St. Tammany parish voted to be recorded as opposed to holding the meeting in the Grunewald.

### ACTIVE CAMPAIGN

Clarence S. Hebert, who presided over the meeting, announced that the Republican leaders of the state were determined to make an active fight in local, state and national campaigns in Louisiana, next year. He said the purpose of an early state convention is to start early in order to be able to comply with the state laws respecting election matters, especially that which provides that 1000 names of registered voters must be on nominating petitions in order to get the names of the Republican candidates on the official ballot. He urged Republicans to get busy and do all possible to induce men to change their party affiliations to the Republican party before the date of the state convention.

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Walter Cohen protested against the recognition of proxies unless it could be shown that the member giving the proxy, as well as its holder, are loyal to the Republican party.

Victor Loisel, Republican national committeeman, said there should be no complaint because a man had temporarily deserted the Republican party, and added that the presence of any member of the committee in person or by proxy was proof of his present intention to support the party.

Emile Kuntz objected to the adoption of the roll of the committee membership as read by Secretary Carpenter, asserting that it was not the roll as agreed upon with a special committee of the Republican National Committee. Chairman Hebert overruled the objection, as well as the protest of Walter Cohen, and all of the men present were recognized as members of the state central committee.

F. R. Posey of Baton Rouge offered a resolution endorsing the new plan of representation in national Republican conventions adopted by the national committee. This plan bases the convention membership on the Republican vote actually cast in the preceding presidential election. The resolution was adopted.

Frank C. Labbe, of Arcadia, offered the resolution which set forth the policies and purposes of the party. This resolution was adopted unanimously. The call for the state convention to be held in the Grunewald Hotel was offered by John A. Thornton of Morgan City.

The Advocate, which is published in Cambridge, devoted to the interests of the Negroes, in its current issue, says:

"Mr. W. A. Smith of 808 Tremont street, Boston, has asked the editor to deny through these columns that he has signed or given permission to any other person to sign or use his name in any way for the purpose of urging the re-election of Governor David I. Walsh, the Democrat. Mr. Smith says further that this is no time to fool or be fooled. 'We must vote the Republican ticket. I earnestly hope,' he says further, 'for the success of the Republican State ticket.'

The Advocate also says:

Much is being said nowadays of the friendship of Governor Walsh for the colored people.

How is this proven?

True, his speech before the delegation of colored men and women who sought his aid to discontinue "The Birth of a Nation" was delivered with intensity of feeling and dramatic effect, and even apparent sin-

cerity.

What followed?

An injunction was sought by these people to restrain the production of the play, and a close personal friend of the governor, Judge Dowd, only recently appointed by Governor Walsh to the bench, was requested to issue the injunction.

What was the outcome?

"The Birth of a Nation" is still being played in Boston.

The eDemocrats claim to be friends of the colored people.

The Boston Post (Democratic) said on

Oct. 2, 1915, that Governor Walsh remained

closeted with the committee on resolutions

of the eDemocratic State Convention until

early morning and that Mayor Curley sat

with the committee part of the time.

What was the result?

The platform indorsed the national ad-

ministration of Woodrow Wilson and the

State administration of David I. Walsh.

Therefore! A vote for Walsh is a vote

to sustain and indorse the Wilson adminis-

tration, with all its known hatred for and

discrimination against colored men and

women.

Actions speak louder than words!

Governor Walsh's fine phrases are not

sufficient to warrant any colored voter in

endorsing Wilson by voting the eDemocratic

ticket in Massachusetts on November 2.

Is your memory good?

Then remember the segregation of your

colored brothers and sisters at Washington.

Remember that Walsh and Curley did

Vote for McCall and Coolidge.

It is well to note, in this connection, Trotter and his fellow signers appear that the commissioners provided by the bill fully forgot that it was a Legislature were two Republicans and one Democrat, strongly Republican in both branches any two of whom could have stopped that passed the "Birth of a Nation" bill play. But this play is still in Boston and, and that it was Calvin Coolidge, present emboldened by its success here, is spreading candidate for lieutenant governor on the over Massachusetts. If Governor Walsh Republican ticket, who, as the president secures his support he will be reelected and of the Senate, had his name called and we shall have a firm friend to aid us in creating a tie, thereby saving the measures our future struggles against other out-ure at its most critical stage. They appear forget, too, that when the bills

ranges which are sure to follow."

The letter above cited purports to be put an end to the production of the "Birth of a Nation" photoplay were be-

signed by these men:

William Munroe Trotter, 49 Cornhill, Boston.  
Rev. Matthew A. Neil Shaw, 16 Allston Heights, Allston.

James G. Wolff, Esq., 33 Greenock street, Dorchester.

Professor Allen W. Whaley, 50 Windsor street, Boston.

Lieutenant Joseph C. Andrews, 51 Garfield avenue, Hyde Park.

Frank Mason, 55 Jerome street, West Medford.  
John F. Hargrave, 646 Chatham street, Lynn.

W. A. Smith, 808 Tremont street, Boston.  
William N. Ward, 40 South Huntington avenue, Boston.

J. C. Ayler, 64 Parker street, Worcester, Mass.  
A. B. Hutchinson, 373 Northampton street, Boston.

A. J. Moore, 28 Warwick street, Boston.

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## NEGRO VOTES AT \$1 EACH IN INDIANA

Precinct Boss Says Mayor Bell  
of Indianapolis Gave Bribe  
Money.

### TURNS STATE'S EVIDENCE

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 2.—With the State of Indiana on its fourth week in presenting its case against Mayor Joseph E. Bell, accused of conspiring with Thomas Taggart, Democratic National Committeeman; Samuel V. Perrott, chief of police; Fred E. Barrett, Democratic county chairman and City Attorney, and many others to violate the election laws in 1914, there is speculation in political circles here as to what the defense of Mayor Bell will be and what the jury's verdict will be.

The most damaging testimony against Mayor Bell has been given by James H. (Bud) Gibson, typical of the ward and precinct political boss who boasts he can carry this or that ward or precinct. For

twelve years, Gibson testifies, he bought

Operating a roadhouse he saw fit to

change his politics when the city ad-

ministration went Democratic two years ago and he became the Democratic pre-

fect in the Eighth precinct committee in the Third ward, a ward where

the negro vote predominates and which, women.

Therefore, is regarded as a "safe" Re-

publican precinct.

Buying of Negro Votes.

Gibson testified that Mayor Bell came

to the precinct on the afternoon of election day, November 3, 1914. When leaving, Gibson said, Bell shook hands with him. Gibson testified when Bell's hand slipped out of his he found a roll of bills reposing in his right hand. Later, he said, he counted the money, found the roll contained eleven \$1 bills, and bought negro votes at \$1 each with this money.

Negroes who voted "right" when they got inside the polls, Gibson said, were given cardboard checks by a confederate of Gibson's who was a clerk inside. Gibson said he redeemed these checks when the voter came outside. He also testified that eighty-five \$1 bills was given to him election day by Herman Adam, city inspector of weights and measures and a defendant with Mayor Bell. Gibson testified he used all of this money in buying votes for the Democrats.

Dr. Richard A. Poole, Coroner of Marion county, testified he saw Bell in the Eighth precinct of the Third ward on election day with his arm about the shoulder of Gibson. Leo Fesler, Auditor-elect, Republican, testified he saw Herman Adam hand Gibson a roll of money election day in that precinct. Other witnesses told of having seen Bell in Gibson's precinct election day.

Much testimony was given to the effect that negro voters were driven from the registration place in the precinct by policemen equipped with riot clubs. These riot clubs, the testimony showed, were given to the police by Chief Perrott in person. Counsel for Mayor Bell attempted to bring out by the State's witnesses that the negroes had threatened the police in that precinct.

#### Credibility Attacked.

Gibson's testimony is discredited by counsel for Mayor Bell on the theory that he cannot be believed because he admitted on the witness stand that he perjured himself before the Federal grand jury and county grand jury by contending before those investigating bodies that there was nothing "crooked" in the Eighth precinct of the Third ward in 1914, and that he knew of no wrong committed by Mayor Bell.

Gibson is a defendant to the conspiracy indictment and he was to have been tried before the trial of Mayor Bell. A few days before the date set for his trial he suddenly appeared in court and pleaded guilty.

Ernest Roeder, also a defendant, business and political associate of Gibson, also pleaded guilty and gave testimony similar to that given by Gibson. Roeder also admitted he had perjured himself before the county grand jury.

Testimony of saloon keepers, who testified that when they refused to contribute to the Democratic campaign fund last fall the police "laid on" them, was offered by the State in support of the count in the indictment charging a conspiracy to solicit and accept money from saloon keepers and to raise a fund to debauch the election.

Three saloon keepers, Fred Weiffenbach, John Roeder and Joseph Crane, testified they were appointed by Bill Kissel, closely identified with Mayor Bell's organization and a defendant in the indictment against Bell, to act as sub-treasurers. They testified they collected about \$1,000 from saloon keepers in the Seventh ward and that this money was testified that Bell, in the presence of

turned directly over to Mayor Bell. Taggart, said he only wanted honest and asked what Mayor Bell did when he re-squared men appointed as inspectors. Received this money, the saloon keepers Dr. Moses C. Leeth, who was a deputy said he made a notation in a little book. Coroner, testified that Barrett, before the Kissel was not treasurer of the Democratic committee and under the law sub-treasurers should be appointed by the administration's choice for county treasurer, told him the "city administration slate would be put over no matter who got the most votes."

Dr. Leeth is a Democrat and was a reluctant witness for the State. He also testified that Barrett told him that Lyons would be the nominee for treasurer as Bell's board of public works, came to him "they had everything fixed."

#### Saloon Keeper's Story.

George F. Young, who had a saloon at 20 Kentucky avenue, testified that Hubert Riley, now a member of Mayor Bell's board of public works, came to him for a contribution before the election. Young said Riley told him he came from the Mayor's office and that he wanted a nomination. Young said he told Riley he could not do anything for him. The Lyons was a candidate, said he met witness added that the police at once Mayor Bell in a room with Thomas Taggart at the Denison Hotel, which began visiting his place.

Young said he hunted up Riley and owned by Taggart. He said Bell told that Riley told him that he (Riley) was him it would be best for him to be for the goat and that when he went for a Lyons for treasurer and that if Lyons contribution he would write down what were elected treasurer things would be the saloon keeper said and turn the card better for him. At that time Rodocker over to the chief at the station house, was for James Kervan for treasurer. Young declared that Riley told him that Harry Farber, a saloon keeper, who if he had a saloon and was not violating denied testifying before the Grand Jury the law he would not contribute to any- that Bill Kissel, in soliciting a contribution to the Democratic campaign fund.

Joseph Woerner, also a saloon keeper, told him it would be best for him to pay and to stand in with the city administration, was indicted for perjury. He said Riley wanted at least \$25 and that he told Riley he could not afford to give so much and offered him \$10. Riley, he said, refused to accept the money offered. That night, Woerner declared, and for ten nights thereafter, the police visited his place and drove out his customers. He said there was card playing in a rear room and that the police stopped that.

Woerner testified that he then hunted up Riley and gave him a check for \$25. The police stopped molesting the card playing and stopped driving customers out of the place, the witness said, after he had made the contribution. He declared that Riley told him "everything would be all right."

Wes Stout, keeper of a saloon and wine room, testified that a sergeant of police came around after midnight, got him out of bed and said: "By G—, why don't you get right? You know what you have to do."

Nearly two hundred saloon keepers were placed on the stand, the majority of whom testified that they contributed only to the Democratic campaign fund, paying the money in most instances to men who were at the heads of city administration departments.

Among the men who collected contributions from saloon keepers, according to the testimony, were Herman Adam, city Inspector of Weights and Measures; Hubert Riley, now a member of the Board of Public Works; Jacob Hilkene, Building Inspector; William Clauer, secretary of the Board of Public Safety.

Hundreds of witnesses have testified as to voters being prevented from registering and voting and as to fictitious names being entered on the official primary records.

Testimony by County Commissioners Kervan and Kitley, who, under the law, appoint the inspectors for the registration and election, was to the effect that Thomas Taggart and Bell went to Kitley's house before the inspectors were named and got Kitley to agree to naming Bell's list of inspectors.

Kervan testified that Bell told him he wanted Fred Barrett to be county chairman because "he was a bright young fellow." The county chairman, under law, appoints the judges and clerks for the registration and election. Kitley testified that Bell, in the presence of

formally launched its campaign for tenth ward, as the situation is just George W. F. McMechen aspirant what the league was organized for for the councilmanic nomination in —the backing of the candidacies of the Fourteenth ward, at a largely colored men. In that ward three attended mass-meeting at Shiloh colored men are contending for the nomination and to take sides for any candidate would not be in keeping with the motives that inspired the organization of the league.

## NEW YORK WORLD

26 June 1915

### THE SOUTH AND THE NEGRO VOTE.

The Amendments a Blessing.

(From the Charlotte (N. C.) Observer.)

That the constitutional amendments have been a blessing will be denied by few. They eliminated the negro from politics, abolished racial feeling and left him free to devote himself to his industrial advancement. The amendments have been a stimulus to education, because colored youths became ambitious to learn and illiterate white people were spurred by this rivalry to greater efforts.

With the multiplicity of schools and the great increase in facilities for disseminating knowledge, the excuse for illiteracy in white or black is fast approaching the vanishing point.

Hugh M. Burkett made an impassioned speech, in which he declared that the colored people should be better represented, and that as the whites desired segregation, those segregated should have their representatives in official circles.

Mr. McMechen made the initial speech in his campaign, in which he pledged that he would use every effort, if nominated and elected to better the civic and educational interests of the race. He declared that colored men had a right like men of other races to aspire for public office.

Revs. George L. White, W. Edward Williams and Junius Gray were among others who delivered addresses. Resolutions pledging every support to the candidacy of McMechen were unanimously passed.

The league has opened headquarters in the 1400 block of Pennsylvania avenue and is planning to hold an open-air mass meeting in the Fourteenth ward one night next week.

The league sent an open letter to Chairman George W. Padgett, of the Republican City Committee, this week, voicing opposition to Councilman Jording, of the 22nd ward. It is alleged that the latter, along with Councilman Lang and Hildebrand, voted with the Democrats on the final passage of the ordinance to turn the Mount street school to whites. Mayor Preston vetoed this ordinance.

According to a leading spirit of the league, it will not meddle in the councilmanic fight in the Seven-

Shall the Negro Vote Run Pennant?  
To the Editor of The North American.

THE election returns from New Jersey show not only the defeat of woman suffrage, but also show that every vote against it proved to be a vote for negro control in that state. It is freely admitted everywhere that the colored vote was solidly against the women and brought their defeat.

This is the first time any northern state in so large a national issue has been controlled by the negro.

The most loyal descendants of the old abolition stock (the writer is one) may well question what they would think of this as an outcome of their labors.

We need ask no question as to how the present south looks at it.

Perhaps New Jersey may yet see a great light and come to appreciate the determination of the southern states at all costs to maintain white supremacy.

Pennsylvania yet has time to consider whether it is so necessary to defeat suffrage in this state next week, that it is best to follow New Jersey's example and make the negro the controlling factor in its government Philadelphia, Oct. 26. S. B. PARKS.

#### GRANDFATHER CLAUSE.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., April 23.—The lower House of the Florida Legislature today adopted a resolution to submit to the voters "the grandfather clause" amendment to a section of the constitution which regulates voting.

advertiser  
74-24-15

## LINCOLN LEAGUE OUT FOR M MECHEN

The Lincoln League  
Launch Their Campaign To Elect  
Colored Candidate For Councilmanic Honors In  
Fourteenth Ward

The Lincoln Republican League

Political - 1915

## Suffrage

### REGISTERING AN IMPERATIVE DUTY.

*The Atlanta Independent* called attention sometime ago to the importance of every good citizen paying his taxes and registering in order that they may be able to perform their duty as a citizen. We did we owe it to our city, our State and our country; that our taxes are needed to defray the expenses of the government. Governments were instituted to protect the life and property of the citizens, and it takes money to run them. For this protection which we receive, we owe our unstinted support and services. We can not afford to neglect our civic duty to repel invasion, or to uphold the honor and dignity of the flag; and children and ourselves. We must be failure to do this is a failure to perform our duty as good citizens. *eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.* The Independent is aware that every black man 21 years of age, to perform his duty as a good citizen by going to the tax books paying your taxes and registering, in order that you may be able to cast your ballot in all the ensuing elections. There will soon be elections of all kinds: Municipal, State and national, and it is of the highest importance that you qualify to vote one way or the other upon the great questions which must be decided by ballot. In this city, as in a great many others, the bond question will arise, in which every citizen should take part and do his duty conscientiously and intelligently. Now, unless you pay your taxes and register, you can have no voice one way or the other. The record of the black man in the past has not been what it should have been. It smacks of negligence and indifference. It shows a lack of appreciation of those fundamental rights that were secured at the price of blood. Our present status as voters is very largely due to our own negligence. Instead of going to the tax books paying our taxes and registering, we have contented ourselves by letting our white neighbors do all the registering and voting. The result was, that they took advantage of the fact, and the politicians made us a hobby-horse by raising the howl of Negro domination, and a law was passed to prevent us from voting as far as possible. This was done by Hoke Smith, Tom Hardwick and other Negro haters. They knew they could not beat their opponents in any other way except by abusing the Negro and promising to deprive him of the elective franchise. Of course it is in violation of the 14th and 15th Amendments of the Constitution of the United States. But they were selfish and wicked enough to arouse the poorer classes who hate the Negro, and make them feel that they had disfranchised us entirely. By this means of fooling the weaker classes of their people, they rode into office.

As we once said: "The Independent is the tribune of the people, it feels that it is its duty to remind you of your duty and the great questions which confront you as citizens of the community. Therefore, it sounds this warning note to the Negro citizens of Atlanta and of the State, and puts you on notice that if you fail to pay your taxes and register, you will miss an opportunity that will not come to you again in this generation. Your enemies and critics will put you down as a failure and unworthy of the franchise. It will seem to justify them in the great campaign which they have carried on for years to disfranchise you and make you a serf. Now, it is up to you to determine whether they are right in their contentions, or an invitation to all colored friends to whether you have the intelligence and patriotism to know your duty and do the club's welfare. A number of candidates for office have promised to be on hand.

Books, paying your taxes and registering. In this fail not. For if you fail, you will put your race back for more than a generation, and justify your critics like John Skelton Williams, Ben Tillman, Hoke Smith, Vardaman and others, that you are unworthy."

The Independent, therefore, appeals to every taxpayer and every man 21 years old to qualify himself to perform his civic duties which he owes to his city, his State and his country. There are many who pay their taxes, and yet neglect to register. When you go to pay your taxes you should not stop until you have registered. When you hand the tax collector your taxes and receive your receipt, you should ask for the registration book and register.

The Georgia legislature passed a law at its last session, 1914, "That if one registers hereafter, that entitles him to always vote without having to register again." That is very encouraging. Now, let us see to it that we register once for all, and all we have to do afterward is to pay our taxes to the tax collector and vote when the election comes. There are thousands of Negro men from 21 years old up who could vote if they would only qualify. Now, why should they not go and do so? Why should they neglect one of the greatest duties of a citizen?

One of the greatest reasons why the attempt has been made to take the ballot away from us, is because our enemies know that the ballot is one of the greatest weapons a citizen can wield in the protection of his rights. If every Negro in the United States were qualified to vote and ex-

**Schwartz to Address Negro Club.**  
The Twentieth Ward Negro Republican Club will be addressed by William C. Schwartz, candidate for Board of Aldermen, at Masonic Hall, 3619 Easton avenue, at 8:30 p. m. tomorrow.

*Hackensack  
Record*

## COLORED REPUBLICAN CLUB MEETS TONIGHT

The Hackensack Colored Republican Club will hold an important meeting in Holt's Hall, Berdan Place, on Tuesday night. President Scott has extended an invitation to all colored friends to be present and interest themselves in the club's welfare. A number of can-

## SEP 1 1915 NEGROES HOLD MEETINGS TO ENDORSE MARSHALL

Negro voters' clubs of Nashville are actively engaged in working for Hon. Park Marshall in his race for commissioner of finance, lights and market house. The negro citizens' club of the Seventh ward met Tuesday night at the offices of Dr. L. A. Bowman, 317 Eighth avenue, north. Every ward in the city was represented. The meeting was addressed by J. P. Rhines, H. E. Cole, Dr. L. A. Bowman, S. H. Hardy and others.

The Negro Citizens' Club of the Twenty-fourth ward met Tuesday night at Childress hall. The meeting was addressed by Dr. J. D. Fowler, Jas. Bumpous, H. E. Cole, T. B. Brown and others.

The Negro Citizens' clubs of the Tenth, Sixteenth and Twenty-second wards will hold their meetings Friday night at 7:30 o'clock at Kayne-avenue Baptist church in the interest of Mr. Marshall. The speakers will be Mr. Marshall, Dr. J. D. Fowler, the Rev. Lawrence Hayes Cole, and others.

## Cincinnati, O.

## JUL 1 1915 FEDERAL PROCEEDINGS

### May Be Instituted Following Corrupt Election of Senator.

Washington, June 30.—Interest in election-fraud cases in many states has been revived at the Department of Justice by the Supreme Court's decision in the Oklahoma and Maryland grandfather's-clause case.

Officials here see in that decision the possibility of successful Federal proceedings cases where there has been fraud or bribery in the choice of a Senator or Representative.

Heretofore it had been held that the Federal Government could proceed only where a voter had been deprived of his rights by force or intimidation.

Copies of the Supreme Court's decision have been sent to Federal Attorneys who would have no ticket in the field at have been investigating alleged election frauds, with the idea that it may suggest new avenues of action.

## LOUISIANA G. O. B. NEGROES TO FORM SEPARATE PARTY

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 6.—The Republican party of Louisiana, in convention here, virtually eliminated the negro of this state from its ranks yesterday. The delegates met in a hotel inaccessible to the negroes and organized a state central committee composed of white committeemen elected to serve terms of four years. Two widely known negro lawyers, both formerly members of the central committee, were placed in nomination from the two local districts, but were defeated overwhelmingly.

It was announced that the party have been sent to Federal Attorneys who would have no ticket in the field at have been investigating alleged election frauds, with the idea that it may suggest new avenues of action.



Political - 1915

Suffrage  
Trenton, N. J.

Oct. 26 1915  
**WRITER SAYS NEGRO  
STUDIED QUESTION**

To the Editor of the Times:

Sir—The negro studied the woman suffrage question as did other men, and voted likewise. If the majority voted no, it was because he believed himself to be right.

The fact that the liquor interests may profit by the defeat of the amendment is no evidence that this interest influenced him any more than thousands of voters of the white race, whose standing in the state is above reproach, allowed themselves to be wrongly influenced. Will you for a moment take under advisement this fact, the majority of the white voters of the state are engaged in industries that are closed to the negro. Now if those industries are threatened with hostile legislation will it be necessary for any corrupt pressure to be exercised to show those men how to vote? Would the advocates of woman suffrage call them foul names because they regarded the comfort of their families paramount of all issues? Would an anti-victory cause bad feelings, as the Times so states in glaring headlines in reference to Tuesday's election? I answer no. Eighty per cent of the citizens of the state answer no.

The majority of negro voters cited in your article are employed either directly or indirectly by the liquor industry. Would they be honorable men to vote against that industry? Prohibitionize New Jersey today and the negro will be the greatest sufferer. The negro cannot go into your various industries and earn \$20 to \$30 per week for the support of his family and contribute different funds needed to defeat the fifteen or more efforts of a Southern administration to re-enslave the race (since March 4, 1913), but with the many hotels, cafes, taverns and inns from Massachusetts to the Virginia Capes we earn thousands of dollars annually and each year we pay more taxes, buy more homes, build better churches and become more law-abiding.

Now, as to the farmer, the preacher, the teacher and the business men of our race, I am sure they voted both pro and con.

"Truth crushed to the earth will rise again." When President Wilson declared for suffrage, at least 20,000 negroes declared against it. The success of woman suffrage in New Jersey would have assured New Jersey for Wilson in November, 1916. May it be to the credit of 40,000 negro voters to sway the balance of power and to say 40,000 times no to his re-election.

Now as to the negro leader referred to expressing regrets as to the unit of the negro vote, I fear that he is a second-rate negro, who had failed to make good his leadership

in the campaign.

So, in conclusion may I say to the good Dr. William Levine, I am glad to know by his own word that he is not a hyphenated American, but indeed sorry to find him such a poorly informed one. He states that between 1861 and 1865 100,000 white men shed their blood that the negro might enjoy full rights of citizenship and suffrage. That the doctor should consult history of a seventh grade school boy goes without saying.

Slavery did not cause the war and neither did the men who volunteered so to emancipate them, for had slavery proved as profitable north of the Mason and Dixon line as it did south of it the Northern States would not have abandoned it. It is true a great President was sacrificed, but this same great President would not have freed the slaves if he could have saved the Union otherwise.

Respectfully,

E. L. DE PAUR.  
6 Barnes Street, October 26, 1915.

Baltimore Md American

COLORED VOTERS TO MEET.

Gathering Will Be Held Tonight in Masonic Hall.

September 1915

COLORED VOTERS RALLY.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Centerville, Md., September 11.—More than three hundred colored voters of Centerville and the surrounding county assembled at Charles Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church here tonight, the occasion being the last Republican rally among the colored voters of Queen Anne's County. Much enthusiasm was displayed and the name of Weller was cheered. Emory Askins presided and the meeting was addressed by Freeman S. Oliver and City Councilman Harry S. Cummings, of Baltimore.

The Equal Rights league will hold a booster meeting at Masonic hall, 119 North Eighth street tonight, in the interest of H. Sallie for commissioner. The meeting will be presided over by Attorney C. S. Gibbs. The issues of the approaching municipal election will be discussed by Rev. J. J. Chappelle, H. Sallie, and Dr. S. A. Ware. Music will be furnished by the Greater Springfield band.

The public is cordially invited.

COLORED VOTERS TO  
ORGANIZE IN EVERETT

At the colored Baptist church on Chelsea street, Everett, this evening about 250 voters will meet to form an organization for the political betterment of the colored people of their city. Johnson Powell, who is well known for his activity among the colored people of Everett, will be the temporary chairman, and Elda Porree, the temporary secretary.

Albany, N. Y.

SEP 3 1915  
**NEGRO MASS-MEETING  
WEDNESDAY NIGHT**

There will be a mass-meeting next Wednesday night among the colored voters of every ward in the interest of the candidacy of Wurke and Morford for commissioners. The meeting will be held at the corner of Fourteenth avenue and Jackson street. Speeches will be made and ice cream will be served free. B. H. January will be the chairman of the meeting.

The Negroes and Suffrage

To the Editor of The North American.  
WAS somewhat impressed upon reading an article in your edition of October 27, which was headlined, "Shall the Negro Vote Rule in Pennsylvania?" If this unfortunate condition is to prevail, it is high time the white women took to the hills.

Had our forefathers known, when they sacrificed their lives to give freedom to the colored race, that this privilege would be used to enslave the white women, how differently the pages of our history would read.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29. A SUFFRAGIST.

Colored Republicans to Meet.

The Colored Republican Committee will meet to-night at 8 o'clock, at No. 102 Livingston building, to arrange for the conference of delegates from thirty-two counties in this city on March 4th. This conference will be a very important one, it is said, and the committee hopes to have all plans perfected in time for the opening session.

Baltimore Md American

MAR 16 1915  
**COLORED REPUBLICAN CLUB TO MEET**

The Colored Republican Club of the Fifth Ward met Monday night at 421 North Central avenue and indorsed the candidacy of Second Branch City Councilman Charles H. Heintzman for mayor; Coroner Elijah J. Russel for comptroller and Adolph I. Nathanson for the First Branch City Council from that ward. The meeting was largely attended.

RALLY COLORED VOTERS  
AS "VOTE" FIGHT END

A suffrage mass meeting for colored voters will be held to-morrow evening at St. John's A. M. E. Church, Atlantic and Howard avenues, under Woman Suffrage Party auspices. Mrs. Arthur W. Dennan, Mrs. William Rorke and the Rev. Mr. McDonald will speak. Ice cream and cake will be served.

NEGROES FOR SUFFRAGE.

A suffrage mass meeting for colored people will be held tonight at Bethel Church, 122d street, between Seventh and Lenox avenues, of which the Rev. S. Arnett is pastor. Charles Anderson will be chairman, and the speakers will be J. Stitt Wilson, of California, one of the most eloquent suffrage orators and former Mayor of Berkeley, Cal., and Mrs. Harriet Johnson Wood.

NEGRO ACCUSED OF  
FALSE REGISTRATION.

James Thompson, a negro from Oldham county, was arrested today by Corporal Sullivan on the charge of false and illegal registration. A bench warrant had been issued for him from the Circuit Court. The negro was found at Floyd and Green streets. He had a registration certificate in his pocket and a round-trip ticket to a town in Oldham county.

FEB 1 1916

# The Negro in the Chicago Primary

4/25/15  
BY GEORGE W. ELLIS

On April 9, 1912, a State-wide election at the hands of the Republican primary was held in Illinois for party.

the nomination of candidates of the different political parties for the various offices of the counties and the State. The contest just closed in Illinois is, perhaps, the most important in recent years. Both of the great political parties of the State for some time have been divided and torn asunder by warring factions; and it was frequently asserted during the campaign that the paramount issue was to free Illinois from the domination of crooked big business in alliance with crooked political bosses. Before the primaries there was such widespread confusion and uncertainty that, outside of political managers, only a few posted political leaders ventured to predict what the ultimate outcome would be.

Governor Charles S. Deneen clarified the situation very much by wisely calling an extraordinary session of the Legislature to pass a bill authorizing a State-wide Presidential preference primary. The two candidates nominated were Mr. Clark and Mr. Green, one white and one colored. The people were neither prejudiced nor confused by the number well as his eminent public services by of colored men running, and the white renominating him to a third term by voters joined with the colored and select large plurality over Mr. Len Small, the one of each as the Republican nomi-Lorimer candidate, who was second of nees for representatives of the First the eight Republican candidates for Gov-Representative District. Mr. Green is the author of very important legislation placed beyond doubt, however, when affecting the rights and safety of colored Colonel Roosevelt entered the State and citizens in Illinois, and it has proved to championed with unfaltering courage be of value to white citizens as well. the right of the people to rule and of the This successful candidate received only absolute necessity to restore decency in 417 votes less than the combined vote of Illinois politics.

Among the many lessons afforded by the Illinois primary there are, perhaps, none more significant and important than the one given to the Negro citizens. There were a number of prominent Negroes running for the nomination on the Republican ticket for different offices. A number of colored men were aspiring for the same nomination, and it was felt by many voters, both white and colored, that because of this fact the Negro citizens would likely lose proper representation on the Republican ticket. One faction in the party openly express the fear that the white people would not do justice to the Negro, and politicians generally confess their regret that the old nominating convention had been abolished and with it most of the opportunities of the colored citizen, thru the

In the light of these considerations it is of interest to the citizens generally and the Negro in particular to study the results of the Chicago primary, where all these fears and questions have been submitted to the actual test of experiment and decision. The total Republican vote on President in Chicago and Cook County is 149,041; 85,159 for Colonel Roosevelt, 49,897 for President Taft, and 13,985 for Senator La Follette.

In the First Representative District there were six candidates for the Illinois Legislature, four colored and two white. There were two to be nominated. The

vote was as follows:

Maurice J. Clark (white) .....	3,639
Edward D. Green (colored) .....	3,519
Henry S. Goins (colored) .....	1,937
Frank C. Leland (colored) .....	778
Robert D. Ruffin (colored) .....	448
Shirley T. Hich (white) .....	733

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faction in the party openly express the fear that the white people would not do justice to the Negro, and politicians generally confess their regret that the old nominating convention had been abolished and with it most of the opportunities of the colored citizen, thru the

candidate.

In the contest for Cook County Commissioners there were forty-six candidates and only ten to be nominated. There were forty-two white candidates and four colored. The Republican voters of the county decisively nominated nine white and one colored. The vote of the leading white candidate was 72,034, and the vote of the lowest successful white candidate was 40,568, or 1,048 votes less than the successful colored nominee, whose vote was 41,616. The highest colored candidate was ninth in the contest; the second colored candidate twenty-second, the third twenty-fourth, and the fourth twenty-seventh. And the vote of the lowest colored candidate was 9,857, a larger vote than nineteen white men, and 6,485 more votes than the lowest white candidate in the contest.

The successful candidate, Mr. Louis Seldon, is a splendid young colored man, and had the support of the regular Republican organization of Governor Deneen. Mr. James N. Simms, ranking second among the colored contestants, was an independent candidate. Rev. Jordan Chavis, ranking third, was supported by the Lincoln League, representing the Senator Lorimer faction. And Mr. B. F. Moseley, a prominent colored attorney, was identified with the Progressive movement. And yet, in spite of the multiplicity of white and colored candidates and all the party and factional issues involved in the campaign, the average white and black man quietly went to the polls and selected one black man and placed him on the ticket with nine whites for the high office as members of the Board of County Commissioners of Cook County, which has charge and control of all the public institutions of this great county.

And thus, in one of the greatest primary battles ever held in Illinois, the people of Chicago and Cook County, amid the great confusion of numerous candidates and party factions, gave to the colored citizens of Chicago a nominee as a Republican member of the Legislature in two representative districts, and a member of the most important board in Chicago and Cook County.

The fear that in the Illinois primaries the rights and political opportunities of colored citizens would be jeopardized by the rule of the people has been emphatically proved groundless. The long record as a successful private citizen for the dominion of the old Republican His ability and achievements were acknowledged by all the people of Illinois. The faith his district that he received 1,351 more colored citizens in the justice and votes than the leading white successful fairness of the plain white people has

been considerably strengthened and increased here. And from the inspiration thus received there will rise up in the future, from among the colored people, not leaders who seek only offices for themselves, but real representatives of the race, who with the white representatives will toil and labor with those larger social and political problems which shall make for the peace, happiness and general progress of all the people, without regard to race, condition or color.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Political - 1915

## Politics, Women in

### DO THE WOMEN WANT TO VOTE?

Do the women of New York want to vote? That is the question which the men of the State are called upon to answer when they go to the polls in November, and The Binghamton Press believes that the women ought to give them the answer to it.

The Press has always maintained that when any considerable proportion of the women want the ballot they will get it. We believe that woman suffrage is right in principle, but so long as the great body of women are so indifferent that they will not come forward and express themselves on the question, the men are placed in the position of legislating on behalf of a minority if they vote for the suffrage amendment.

Giving the ballot to the Southern Negroes was right in principle but it was wrong to force it upon them when they had done nothing as to whether or not women shall henceforth have the ballot in this State. This is a question of the most vital interest to the colored is no comparison between negroes just emerging from slavery and the intelligent women of the Empire State. Yet there are women—The vote will probably be close. The way the seventy-five thousand at any rate—who are opposed to woman suffrage, and there are a great many, probably a majority, who care so little about it, will be the way in which the great question will be decided. that they will not go on record in favor of it.

In such a situation thoughtful men hesitate to vote for the suffrage amendment. There is little question of their willingness to give the women anything the women want. But—there is the question—do the women of this State want the ballot?

The Binghamton Press is going to give the women an opportunity to answer that question. Four prizes are offered, two for the best articles in favor of woman suffrage, two for the best arguments against it. The articles must be written by women readers of The Press, and as we wish to print as many of them as possible it is necessary that they be limited to 75 words.

After the articles have appeared and the prizes have been awarded, an opportunity will be given for every woman reader of The Press to vote on the question of woman suffrage.

We believe that this is the most direct and practical way to awaken interest in a question which ought not to be ignored, and that it is the only way by which the voters of this section can learn exactly what a majority of the women want them to do with the suffrage amendment.

### THE WOMEN'S PARADE.

It was impossible not to be impressed with the Woman Suffrage parade which took place in this city last Saturday. It is estimated that more than 25,000 women marched, and that the procession was viewed by more than a quarter of a million spectators.

There were no attempts at making the affair a pageant. Sym- bolic floats and costumes were conspicuous by their absence. The one, impressive thing was the sight of column after column of earnest women steadily marching on. There was a dignity and

majestic beauty about it that made a deep and, at times, solemn impression.

In the line were old women, bent under their three score and ten years, but marching along bravely; there were thousands of women in the prime of life; and there were thousands of girls just reaching womanhood. There was no talking, no laughing, no glancing around, no mincing gait; column after column swung along with a free stride in time to the martial music of the bands; all eyes fixed forward; the faces of the older women tense with earnestness and those of the younger ones alight with enthusiasm.

The colored women in the parade showed up splendidly. They were scattered promiscuously in many of the companies. One body of colored women that marched together made a fine impression. Several companies were under the command of colored captains.

In fact, the women cannot be too highly complimented upon the success they made of such a large undertaking. There is no doubt that the parade made many friends for the cause of Suffrage, and that it will have an effect upon the coming election.

### "WOMAN SUFFRAGE"

The New York State Legislature declared last week that the

*The New York Age*  
23/13  
voters of the State must decide in the coming November election to show that they wanted it or were qualified to use it wisely.

This is a question of the most vital interest to the colored is no comparison between negroes just emerging from slavery and the intelligent women of the Empire State. Yet there are women—The vote will probably be close. The way the seventy-five thousand

a few at any rate—who are opposed to woman suffrage, and there are a great many, probably a majority, who care so little about it, will be the way in which the great question will be decided.

Susan B. Anthony, the heroic abolitionist, was a New York woman suffragist.

Katherine Bement Davis, New York's Correction Commissioner, and the outspoken and practical foe of race segregation, is a New York woman and a suffragist. Yet there are other kinds of suffragists and in New York. There is a great deal to be said on the other side of the question, too. THE NEW YORK NEWS will unhesitatingly publish both sides from now until election.

### NEGRO POET'S WIDOW TO DEVOTE HERSELF TO SUFFRAGE CAUSE

Phila. Live Broadcast — August 31  
Mrs. Paul Lawrence Dunbar Says Pennsylvania Should Have Granted Women Vote Long Ago—Will Work in Negro Communities With Aid of Prominent Philanthropists.

ing to devote all of her time to the propagation of the cause of Negro women. Mrs. Dunbar lectured on literary topics in schools, colleges and public halls. Her widow of the famous negro poet, who arrived in this city recently after a tour throughout the country, said, in an inter-temperament, understanding of Negro view, that "it is not to the credit of the traditions and his ability to picture the women of this State that the tried and hopes and life of his race won for him a proved principle of equal franchise is national reputation. Mrs. Dunbar profited still being debated at this late day." by the fame of her husband, but her own

"The efforts of suffrage workers here contributions to literature have prompted are commendable," she said, "but the vote favorable criticism from various sources. She is a woman of unusual beauty and a should have been granted before now." She is a brilliant conversationalist. Some of her

A believer in the cause for many years, works are "The Goddess of St. Roque," Mrs. Dunbar has been active in the move "Masterpieces of Negro Eloquence" and ment since last June. Since that time she "Short Stories of Life in New Orleans." has been educating Negro women in the clergy in Negro communities, Mrs. Dunbar merits of female suffrage. Before decid- expects to work to some extent through

the churches and church organizations. She will receive financial support from philanthropists with whom she is personally acquainted.

*Woman Suffrage*

## GREAT INTEREST IN COMING MEET

Suffragists Preparing for First Annual Convention Here December 6.

### MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE DAILY BEING ENLARGED

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont to Give Reception to Delegates Crossing the Continent.

Emily Palmer Stearns of Virginia, Chairman of the membership committee in the convention of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, which meets in this city December 6, reports great interest in the approaching gathering. It will be the first annual convention of the organization, all previous assemblages having been styled "conferences." The chairman is daily adding names to her committee, which, up to date, is composed of the following:

Miss Nina Brownell, Miss Florine Haffen, Mrs. Martha M. Rykerd, Miss May E. Dabney, Mrs. S. Fillmore Peavey, Mrs. Delicker and Mrs. Henderson, all of Washington, and Mrs. George A. Gray of Virginia, Miss Edith Waskoff of New York, Mrs. M. A. Boland of New Hampshire and Miss Mary Sitz Parker of Pennsylvania.

The committee which will aid Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont at the reception to be tendered by her the evening of December 7 to the two delegates who are crossing the continent by motor car and bearing a monster petition of 500,000 names will consist of Mrs. S. B. M. Young, Dr. Cora Smith King, Mrs. George Fowler, Mrs. Preston Satterwhite, Mrs. M. H. de Young, Miss Margaret Roberts, Mrs. J. Andre Fouilhoux, Mrs. Fred G. Sanborn, Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, Mrs. Lucius Cuthbert, Mrs. Mary Therkelson, Mrs. Florence Kelly and Mrs. Annie Wells and Mrs. J. T. Morrison.

State Meetings December 9.

# WANT NEGRO'S SUPPORT ON FEMALE SUFFRAGE

White Women Ask Colored  
Voters to Rally to Their  
Aid in the Fall

*MISS ROSALIE JONAS TALKS*

*Age 3/11/55*  
Makes Appeal to Men "Who Have Had  
Sad Experience of Cramping Influences  
of Injustice."

The white women of this State prominent in the female suffrage movement are appealing to colored men to vote in favor of giving women the suffrage at the fall election. Among those working hard to secure the support of the colored voters is Miss Rosalie M. Jonas, who, in an interview with a representative of The Age, stated that colored men should not allow sex prejudice to stand in the way of promoting female suffrage.

Miss Jonas' views on the subject follow:

"In asking the colored voters in this State to rally to the support of female suffrage this fall we are appealing to men whose sense of justice should be strengthened by sad experience of the cramping influence of injustice, and the deadening effect on both races—of undemocratic prejudice.

"Our bill is the first step toward real freedom; for no race can be free while its women are disfranchised; and in the struggle for life under our economic conditions, where women are forced from the home to follow their trades of clothesmaking, canning of food and into the factories, none are so handicapped as the women of color.

"All women are forced to take lower wages for the same work, and undercut men, until they can have a voice in regulating the conditions under which they work. But the colored woman (with the limitation of poorer teaching and more difficulty in gaining admittance to trade schools) is forced often into the hateful position of the 'scab,' where she is used to break up the regular unions, and so adds to race prejudice the antagonism of working women of her own class.

"The colored men who are disfranchised realize fully how helpless they are to fight these same conditions. Will those of them who enjoy the full rights of citizenship in this State allow their sex prejudice to stand in the way of the advancement of their own mothers and sisters, as race prejudice has hampered and restricted them?"

## SUFFRAGISTS SEE HOPE IN SUPREME COURT DECISION

Annulment of the "Grandfather Clause" Law May Hasten Enfranchisement They Say—Full Statement of Congressional Union.

### SEX SHOULD BE NO BARRIER

Women Call Discrimination "Absurd" and a Declaration of Inferiority of Themselves to Afro-Americans.

(Special to the Chicago Defender.)

Washington July 2.—The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage sees a ray of hope in the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States

There will be a meeting December 9 of the chairmen and officers of the state branches, presided over by Mrs. Nina Allender. The advisory council will meet December 8, Mrs. S. M. B. Young being chairman of the committee on arrangements for this meeting. Chairmen of state committees in charge of the circulation of the official organ of the union will meet December 10 under the presidency of Mrs. B. T. Burch, chairman. Mrs. Edward W. Breitling is to give a dinner to 200 out-of-town delegates December 11, Miss Doris Stevens being chairman of the committee on arrangements.

The evening of December 12 members of the executive committee are to give a reception to the members of the convention. This committee includes Miss Alice Paul, chairman; Miss Lucy Burns, vice chairman; Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict, Mrs. Gilson Gardner, Miss Elsie Hill, Mrs. William Kent and Mrs. Lawrence Lewis.

Mrs. Randolph Keith Forrest is stage director, Mrs. George T. Odell is in charge of properties and Mrs. Carol Moore of the costumes for the pageant, written by Miss Hazel McKaye, which is to close the convention the evening of December 13.

**No Relation to Negro Suffrage.** Frankford, Del., L. H. Martin; J. G. Waters; Quaintico, J. W. Hooper; Parker; Salisbury, John Wesley Harrington, Solomon Hammond; W. A. T. Miles; White Chapel, L. Hooper Island, B. F. Nichols; Hurlock, W. I. Hilm; Laurel, Del., C. B. Coleman; Sharptown, W. H. Beecham; Salisbury Circuit, G. W. Downs; Lewes, C. W. H. Bridgeman; Wachapreague, Va., A. A. Lincoln, Del., M. W. Clark; Luckwood, W. H. Saunders; Madison, J. L. Nichols; Millford, N. M. Brown; Narrin, S. J. Housley; N. Berlin, T. H. Woodley; Quonoco, C. H. Spencer; Laford, J. H. Harrington, R. S. Johns; Snow Hill, J. A. T. Forest; Snow Hill Circuit, H. C. McBride; S. Berlin, L. B. Buchanan; Stockton, J. C. Bantom; Trinity, Del., Lewis T. Robbins; Vilma, D. S. Qullen; Whaleyville, Supt. R. W. Thomas.

Centerville district, J. W. Fender, district superintendent. Carmichael, W. C. West; Centerville, D. A. Ridout; Centerville Circuit, P. H. Wallace; Church Hill, I. D. Paine; Cardova, C. J. Hall; Denton, F. T. Johnson; Denton Mission, Supt. J. H. Cooper; Easton, J. R. Holland; Easton Circuit, S. A. Earle; Fariell, Abram Chase; Federalsburg, W. H. Johns; Greensboro, J. M. Dickerson; Longwoods, H. R. Purnell; McDaniels, W. G. Matthews; Melitoto, John Locker; man; Oxford, J. L. Parker; Pomona, M. P. Sterling; Preston, J. O. Stanley; Ridgely, C. P. Moore; Rock Hall, R. H. Coleman; Royal Oak, T. W. Cooper; St. Michaels, J. H. Blake; Stevensville, G. I. Fields; Trappe, C. A. Norwood Williston, Supt. W. H. Hayman Wittman, Jose Angula; Woodland.

"If there is any possible connection between the fact that negro men are already allowed to vote and the claims that admitting women to suffrage will give that validity and effect, this would apply as well whether equal suffrage comes by state route or by a national constitutional amendment."

Justice Clark's remarks have greatly encouraged leaders of the Congressional Union throughout the country.

According to a telegram recently received here by Miss Paul, Miss Isabel Mott, organizer for the union in Ohio has been compelled through the receipt of an injury to relinquish her work to Miss Margaret Whittemore of Detroit.

**THINKS WOMEN  
SHOULD VOTE**  
The Afternoon  
Delaware Conference Endorses  
Woman's Suffrage—Also Fa-  
vores Election of Color-  
ed Bishops.

Woman's Suffrage—Also Fa-  
vores Election of Color-  
ed Bishops.

Atlantic City, N. J., April 14.—The Delaware M. E. Conference, at its closing session at St. James M. J. M. Bullen.

Salisbury District, W. J. L. Hughes, district superintendent Chinoleague, Caswell Waters; Cotage Grove, J. W. Waters; Cris-groes. It declares that this decision will hasten the day when congress will accept the amendment to the federal constitution placing women on the same equality with men at the ballot box.

The statement of the Congressional Union, given out today, is as follows:

The list of appointments follow: Cambridge district, C. W. Pult-T. Townsend; Howtown, Va., Fred. Aireys, J. W. W. Cox; Beckworth, Kingston, I. H. Bivens; Lawsons, R. C. Hughes; Box Iron G. W. W. S. Brown Lemont, Va., E. E. Dows; Bridgeville, Del., D. W. Rodgers; Liberia, G. R. Hollis; Henry; Bridgeville Circuit, E. H. Mardea Spring, C. L. Anderson; Nichols; Cambridge, S. S. Jolley; Marion Station, J. H. Nutter; Mt.

Cambridge Circuit, J. R. Purnell; Vernon, J. K. Adams; Nanticoke, Church Creek, Ernest Stowell; Cra- S. T. Parker; Oriole, J. H. Johnson, Supt. J. H. Grinage; East Newson; Parsonburg, J. L. Davis; Poco-Market, J. W. Gilles; East Newmoke City, J. W. Bond; Princess Market Circuit, Edward Jolly; Anne, J. U. King; Princess Circuit

Frankford, Del., L. H. Martin; J. G. Waters; Quaintico, J. W. Hooper; Parker; Salisbury, John Wesley Harrington, Solomon Hammond; W. A. T. Miles; White Chapel, L. Hooper Island, B. F. Nichols; Hurlock, W. I. Hilm; Laurel, Del., C. B. Coleman; Sharptown, W. H. Beecham; Salisbury Circuit, G. W. Downs; Lewes, C. W. H. Bridgeman; Wachapreague, Va., A. A. Lincoln, Del., M. W. Clark; Luckwood, W. H. Saunders; Madison, J. L. Nichols; Millford, N. M. Brown; Narrin, S. J. Housley; N. Berlin, T. H. Woodley; Quonoco, C. H. Spencer; Laford, J. H. Harrington, R. S. Johns; Snow Hill, J. A. T. Forest; Snow Hill Circuit, H. C. McBride; S. Berlin, L. B. Buchanan; Stockton, J. C. Bantom; Trinity, Del., Lewis T. Robbins; Vilma, D. S. Qullen; Whaleyville, Supt. R. W. Thomas.

Centerville district, J. W. Fender, district superintendent. Carmichael, W. C. West; Centerville, D. A. Ridout; Centerville Circuit, P. H. Wallace; Church Hill, I. D. Paine; Cardova, C. J. Hall; Denton, F. T. Johnson; Denton Mission, Supt. J. H. Cooper; Easton, J. R. Holland; Easton Circuit, S. A. Earle; Fariell, Abram Chase; Federalsburg, W. H. Johns; Greensboro, J. M. Dickerson; Longwoods, H. R. Purnell; McDaniels, W. G. Matthews; Melitoto, John Locker; man; Oxford, J. L. Parker; Pomona, M. P. Sterling; Preston, J. O. Stanley; Ridgely, C. P. Moore; Rock Hall, R. H. Coleman; Royal Oak, T. W. Cooper; St. Michaels, J. H. Blake; Stevensville, G. I. Fields; Trappe, C. A. Norwood Williston, Supt. W. H. Hayman Wittman, Jose Angula; Woodland.

which kills the so-called "grandfather clause" in election laws of southern states, designed to disfranchise Negroes. It declares that this decision will hasten the day when congress will accept the amendment to the federal constitution placing women on the same equality with men at the ballot box.

"We think that the opinion handed down by Chief Justice White will help the cause of the federal amendment for woman suffrage. It leaves the state governments quite free to impose such educational tests as they may think necessary. It merely forbids the exemption of one class of voters from tests which are applied to others. We hold that where women meet fairly and squarely the electoral tests imposed on men they should not be disfranchised merely because they are women.

**Calls Discrimination Absurd.** "It is absurd that the United States government forbids a state to discriminate politically against a Negro as a Negro and does not forbid it to discriminate against a woman as a woman. A more open declaration of the political inferiority of women as a class to Negroes as a class could not be thought of. The purpose of our campaign is to demand equal rights at the polls. There is no reason why sex should bar a citizen from the ballot.

At present those southern states which have adopted the 'grandfather clause' are forbidden to grant the vote to illiterate white men unable to meet the qualification tests prescribed for the Negro.

**Federal Amendment Only Hope.**

"But they would under a federal suffrage amendment enfranchise women competent to pass these tests, and thus greatly improve the quality of their electorate.

"The opinion of the highest court in this country strengthens suffragists in their purpose and determination to win enfranchisement by federal amendment. A federal amendment will not only grant women enfranchisement, but secure them in it against the encroachment of any other power in the land. In enfranchising women the national government will liberate a great moral force absolutely necessary to the welfare of the nation.

A federal amendment is not only women's shortest road, but their surest road to enfranchisement."

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**GRANDFATHER CLAUSE**

**NOW THING OF PAST**

~~January 1-5-15~~  
Voters in Georgia can no longer avail themselves of the exemptions of the so-called "grandfather clause" in registering. The "grandfather clause" expired of its own limitation January 1, 1915.

The clause exempted a veteran or legal descendant of a veteran from all qualifications to vote except the payment of taxes.

While the clause did not mention negroes indirectly, it operated against them. White and black are now admitted to the polls upon the same footing.

#### Suffrage Centre for Negroes.

The Woman Suffrage Party is to open a suffrage headquarters for colored people at 207 West Sixty-third Street on Wednesday. This will be in charge of Miss Lyda Newman, who is doing excellent work for suffrage among her own people. The headquarters will be gayly decorated with suffrage post s, flags, and streamers. Many colored women have been asked to play hostess at the new headquarters while Miss Newman goes canvassing among voters in the neighborhood.



MRS. PAUL LAWRENCE DUNBAR

Political - 1915

## Politics, Women in.

### FROM TRAVELER READERS

#### A Good Reason for Voting for Equal Suffrage.

To the Editor of The Traveler:

Entirely aside from the merits of the suffrage question, to be voted on Tuesday, there is a thoroughly practical reason why voters should favor suffrage.

A favorable result for equal suffrage is the only one that will be permanent. If Massachusetts denies political equality to women, the suffrage fight goes right on with its immense expenditure of energy and money. If Massachusetts grants suffrage to women the fight stops and all the energy and money which would otherwise be spent both by the suffragists and the anti-suffragists will be available for more directly productive uses.

In the West woman suffrage has spread steadily year by year and with increasing momentum from state to neighboring state, advancing eastward. States contiguous to suffrage states have not remained and, it seems, cannot long remain anti-suffrage. It is only a question of time at the most. Although here and there in a few states the opposition may be able temporarily to block the progress of suffrage, its ultimate success is inevitable, and once suffrage is granted to woman there is no taking it away. The most that a negative vote on Tuesday can mean, even from the anti-suffrage point of view, is mere postponement of the final decision.

The longer suffrage is postponed the greater will be the cost to anti-suffragists as well as to suffragists. Why not save all this cost?

The suffragists and the anti-suffragists have shown themselves capable of tremendous exertions in behalf of their respective beliefs. Why not utilize these exertions directly to the advantage of the state?

So long as the suffrage question is before us it engages our attention and obstructs our view of other pressing problems. Why not get it settled in the only way in which it can be permanently settled and the fight stopped, by voting "yes" on Tuesday?

There is no suffrage question once equal suffrage is granted.

JOHN A. NICHOLS.  
82 Avon Hill street, Cambridge, Nov. 1.

#### Suffrage and Taxes.

To the Editor of The Traveler:

Every argument against equal suffrage breaks down when brought to the test. An objection much urged of late has been that it would increase taxes. This is emphatically denied in letters and telegrams received at suffrage headquarters from the Governors, secretaries of state and state treasurers of the suffrage states.

The state treasurer of Kansas writes: "On the contrary, the women are insisting on a more rigid economy in the state's business. Nobody has ever reckoned the expense of extra ballots and a

few additional clerks and judges of election as of any material consequence at all. Kansas has now in the banks of the state \$132 for every man, woman and child—more than three times the national per capita. On Jan. 1 the state will pay off the last dollar of bonded indebtedness."

The California secretary of state writes: "Woman suffrage has worked advantageously. Do not attribute to it any increase of taxes." The average increase of appropriations during the four years since women were given the ballot is 5 per cent. less than during the previous four years.

The Governor of Wyoming says: "Most emphatically, woman suffrage has not increased taxation in this state."

The Idaho secretary of state telegraphs: "Any supposition that woman suffrage in this state has increased taxation in any way is unfounded."

The Governor of Washington telegraphs: "Emphatically there is no ground to believe that woman suffrage has raised taxes." And so it goes: Arizona, "Increased cost of elections through women voting not worth considering." Montana, "The argument of increased taxation because of woman suffrage is absurd." Oregon, "Woman suffrage has increased election expenses only so far as naturally they would increase proportionately to the number of voters," etc., etc.

Election expenses are only a very small fraction of any state's total expenditure, and if equal suffrage literally doubled them—which it does not—the average citizen would not feel the difference.

When Massachusetts proposed to abolish the old blue law that limited suffrage to men belonging to the Congregational church, it would have been a petty argument to object on the ground that more ballots and election clerks would be needed for the Baptists and Methodists, Catholics and Unitarians and Jews. In the long run, injustice is always more costly than justice.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.  
Dorchester, Nov. 1.

trust our people we need not, therefore, for this same attorney now to omit any of the ways because today we face a situation more insidiously dangerous than any we have ever faced before. Shall we provide our country with the means of protection without and within, that she may be, not only for herself but for all the world, truly a city set upon a hill, from which help and healing may go out to all the nations, or shall we follow the will o' the wisp of a peace without anything to preserve it?"

The pioneers in this latter policy have called themselves the "Women's Peace Party"—a party called into being by an ex-militant suffragette and comprised of the more important believers in woman suffrage. In Massachusetts the preponderance of women over men is 53,000. Should the advocates of woman suffrage win at the election on Tuesday, denouncing the Wilson segregation, which at any time when women choose to overthrow any or all of the policies of men—

I still condemn. But Bay State Democrats were our great helpers against even any or all government by the male federal segregation. Such Massachusetts sex—nothing but the use of force by sets Democrats as Gov. Walsh, Representative Peters, Representative Thach, men against the established law and sentative Peters, Representative Thach, order could possibly prevent it. Thiser, Mayor Fitzgerald, Secretary of State, extreme contingency is not likely to Donahue and others gave us letters to arise, but the proper military prepara-President Wilson opposing segregation, of our country to permit her to They helped us get our two audiences to keep what our fathers won for her by This is not the presidential election, their life-blood, to enable her to take year.

that place among the nations which The colored attorney bases his whole should be hers, of counsellor and of up-claim that a vote for Walsh is a vote holder of the right, will be far more for Wilson on the statement that "Gov. Walsh stands squarely on the whole man's work has been taken from the

home to the factory, and if women are still to control these things, her power must reach out after them and see that the legislation that governs the bread-

making, the milk inspection and the factories where clothes are made is of a propensort.

She gave a brief resume of how women's work has been taken from the

Today, when almost every nation of Europe is absorbed in a life and death struggle, when everyone who looks at me to reply to two attacks upon me in all into the future cannot but see the your issue of last Thursday. A colored spectre of war knocking at our own attorney who complains of "half-truths" gates, it is time for us to take account of stock as we come to the parting of "12 Negro supporters of Woodrow Wilson." That is a non-truth, as the attorney knows, for not one of the 12 is for Wilson and not a third ever was.

Equally untrue is his statement that we gave of our best to keep. We have trusted in our magnificent aloofness from the scene of conflict to keep us neutral both to right and wrong. One lot of people here has felt that we cannot have ships and guns and men who have been trained to fight, lest the possession of these things should make us want to wage a needless war. This attitude is like that of the mother who, fearing for her growing boy, said to her husband, "I'm so anxious about John, dear, he is staying out so late." The father's answer, "Then it's time to give him a latch-key," is the way to make lated, and then led in carrying out the men whether it be of individual boys or plan of testing the old law, then getting of nations. People must be trusted in a new law, as did this colored lawyer order to be strong. But because we

blows below the belt.

It is discreditable and worse for any colored man to sneer at Gov. Walsh's stand for us in the "Birth of a Nation" fight, especially one who headed a delegation that went to Gov. Walsh in our distress, worked with the Governor in the private conference, came out and endorsed before the colored committee the plan the Governor had then formulated.

"On the contrary, the women are insisting on a more rigid economy in the state's business. Nobody has ever reckoned the expense of extra ballots and a

## COLORED GIRL SPEAKER HEARD

#### Miss Holman Addresses Big Throng On Suffrage At City Hall Square

One of the most interesting suffrage meetings of the summer was held last evening at City Hall square. The speaker was Miss Helen Holman, a gifted young colored woman from New York city. Although slight in physique and but recently recovered from an illness, her power as an orator was marked, and she spoke rapidly for fully two hours, making one telling point after another, all of which were keenly appreciated by the large crowd who listened to her with unwavering attention.

She gave a brief resume of how women's work has been taken from the home to the factory, and if women are still to control these things, her power must reach out after them and see that the legislation that governs the bread-making, the milk inspection and the factories where clothes are made is of a propensort.

"Democracy," she said, "is a dream we have cherished for years. We have even placed at our gates, liberty in the form of a woman if you please, to welcome those who come to our shores. And yet women are without a voice in this government, under which they live, and whose laws they must obey. It is an indictment of our democracy for me to be here speaking to you tonight, asking you for that which must be given to state Democrats that we shall oppose you at election for state officers, no matter how true you are to us, because of the hostility of your national President. I hold it most unwise to strain logic for party expediency in order to establish in northern states that solid hostility between one of the two great parties and the colored people.

which would follow this doctrine that we are in duty bound to oppose a friendly Democrat, even in an off-year, even one man on the ticket, and even when he declares against any national issues entering into his re-election.

That is the reason why I support

Walsh on the slogan, "Stand by those

that stood by us."

WILLIAM MONROE TROTTER.

49 Cornhill, Boston, Nov. 1.

between the ages of twelve and fifteen years, taken away to a vacant lot and taught to play craps—the seeds of a gambler's life being thus sown in their minds.

"In statistics gathered by clergymen of New York city, it developed that out of every 100 newly married couples in that city, only three could afford to establish homes. The other ninety-seven live in furnished rooms. Such a life! Rents are so exorbitant that more women than ever before are obliged to leave home in order to earn the money to help pay these rents, leaving their children in day nurseries. Would it not be easier to go out to cast a vote that would insure better conditions?

"I hear you say: 'Women would all want to hold public office and the homes would be ruined.' Cheer up, men, there aren't enough offices to 'round!'

Speaking of working conditions she said no employer would choose a \$10 man if he could get a \$3 woman. The \$10 man goes out!

"Men have taken women's work. We now have men cooks, men in the laundries, men who make suits and gowns, and even corsets—that most feminine of all articles. It is no longer man's work or woman's work, but world's work.

"The man who says we are too slender and frail to cast a vote is the same man who allows us to plead for years for an eight hour law; allows us to work for longer hours and less wages than himself. It is small wonder that we do not care for the chivalry that tries to assist us over street crossings or help us on to cars (acts we are perfectly capable of performing ourselves) when we've been allowed to work all day long, perhaps standing every minute, and are denied the power to remedy the condition.

"Women, and women alone can remove the burden. All we ask is the right to secure legislation to protect ourselves."

#### AGAINST VOTES FOR COLORED WOMEN

*Constituent of the House of Ruth, N. Y.*  
Congressman Linthicum, Democratic aspirant for the Governorship, essayed to bring in the so-called Negro question when a delegation of ladies besieged his home Wednesday to find out his attitude on the question of woman suffrage.

This apostle of disfranchisement and "jimcrowism" thought he had the best of the ladies when he said:

"Think of this, ladies. If you increase the colored vote the government of the State will be menaced. Think up some way to decrease instead of increasing the ignorant vote, and I will be with you."

"Mr. Linthicum, do you consider the ignorant colored vote a disadvantage now in the government of

the State?" interposed Mrs. Hooker.

"I do," said Mr. Linthicum.

"Well, would you be willing to disfranchise yourself in order to disfranchise the colored man?"

"No," said Mr. Linthicum, evidently a little fussed at the trap.

"Well, that's what you ask us to do," commented Mrs. Hooker, and the crowd cheered.

#### COLORED WOMEN ENDORSE THE ENFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMEN.

#### Household of Ruth Woman Suffrage Resolution.

##### New York.

When the District Grand Household of Ruth No. 7 held its annual meeting, August 3, 4 and 5, at Ebenezer Baptist church, Poughkeepsie, the subject of woman suffrage was earnestly discussed and strong resolutions, endorsing votes for women, were passed at the close of the meeting. The Household of Ruth was organized June 22, 1897, and is the feminine auxiliary to the District Grand Lodge No. 2 of the United Order of Grand Odd Fellows of New York. The men were holding their sixth biennial meeting at the same time as the Household of Ruth, and they took like action in passing resolutions endorsing woman suffrage.

At the close of the meeting, the Household of Ruth wrote the Woman Suffrage party of New York the following official letter, stamped in raised letters with the official seal of the order:

Woman Suffrage Party,  
48 East 34th St., N. Y. City.

##### Greeting:

We, the officers and members of the District Grand Household of Ruth No. 7, Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, at our meeting held in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., August 3, 4 and 5, 1915, do hereby endorse the following resolution and wish for you much success on November 2, 1915.

Yours in peace, happiness and prosperity,

Mrs. Lena M. Johnson,  
District Grand Most Noble Governor;  
Mrs. Phoebe A. Green,  
District Grand Recorder.

##### Household of Ruth.

#### Woman Suffrage Resolution.

Whereas, the women of New York are seeking political emancipation at the hands of the men of the state by a constitutional amendment giving the right of suffrage to women, to be voted on November 2, 1915; and,

Whereas, it is as unjust to subjugate people on account of sex as on account of color; and,

Whereas, the women of our race are largely wage-earners in industry and their labor needs the protection of the ballot; and by the successful passage of the suffrage amendment we will be able to vote on equal terms with men without hindrance by reason of race, color or SEX; and,

Whereas, The great Emancipator, Abraham Lincoln, whom we all revere as the liberator of our race, preached equality for all, men and women alike, and said, "I go for all sharing the privileges of the government who assist in bearing its burdens BY NO MEANS EXCLUDING WOMEN;" and,

Whereas, 4,000,000 women, both white and colored, in twelve states already vote on equal terms with men; and because women are as patriotic as men; and because they are obliged to pay taxes and obey the laws the same as men and suffer equal punish-

ment if they break the laws:

Be It Resolved, That the Household of Ruth endorses the cause of woman suffrage and urges our husbands, brothers, sons and friends to help win our political emancipation by voting

for the Woman Suffrage Amendment, November 2, 1915.

#### PROMINENT NEGROES FAVOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

The Women's Political Union, 25 West 45th street, has issued a circular making a direct appeal to the colored citizens asking the question, "Colored Citizens Where Do You Stand?" The circular declares that color or sex is no reason for disfranchisement, and quotes Abraham Lincoln as declaring that the privileges of the government should be shared by all who assist in bearing its burden, "by no means excluding women."

Attention is called to the fact that 4,000,000 women, white and colored, vote in Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Washington, California, Oregon, Arizona, Kansas, Illinois, Montana, Nevada and Alaska, and that on November 2, 1915, a constitutional amendment enfranchising both white and colored women in New York state will be voted upon by the men.

Prominent colored men cited as supporting woman suffrage are Charles W. Anderson, ex-collector of internal revenue, New York; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of *The Crisis*; Fred R. Moore, editor of *The New York Age*; the Rev. G. H. Sims, pastor of Union Baptist Church; the Rev. W. P. Hayes, pastor of Mt. Olivet Baptist Church; Thomas J. Bell, secretary of the colored men's branch of the Y. M. C. A., and W. David Brown, grand master of the Odd Fellows of New York and grand treasurer of the Odd Fellows of America.

Conduct Public Lectures—Study Effect on Colored Women.

ment.

Unwillingness to give the ballot to approximately 10,000 colored women in the State is believed to be the stumbling block in the path of suffrage. The colored vote is the problem of the Delaware politician.

There are approximately 45,000 voters in the State, the population of which in round numbers is 220,000. White women who would be enfranchised are said to number about 35,000.

Several of the Republican leaders at the State House are striving to whip their colleagues into line for adopting the amendment, but are finding it difficult because a group of the majority Assemblymen realize that the Republicans without Democratic aid, cannot muster the necessary two-thirds vote to amend the Constitution.

For this reason, coupled with conservatism of Delaware in accepting new ideas, these members are loath to vote for the measure, unless party success demands it. At least five Republican Representatives, however, have determined views on giving the ballot to colored women.

The Democratic party as a unit, it is reported, will not support suffrage, because it will further increase the black them?"

This is very ingenious, and, at first blush might lead all voters to rush forward and shout, aye aye! But on a moment's reflection, one is not so wildly enthusiastic. Was it not a prominent suffrage leader, who spoke in the South on the question, and, when pressed for a clear, definite view on the Negro phase, displayed a marvelous adroitness of mind.

Negro voters must have tangible, sincere, convincing proof of the attitude of the white suffragettes toward Negro women. At the present time, I know of no Negro women who have been offered or shown any particular consideration concerning the future, that is, in reference to office.

Negro voters have seen political leaders show such chameleon ability—after elections, that they are justified in being circumspect. It is flattering to prominent speakers.

Tuesday, Nov. 3d, the series began with Mrs. William Funk, president of United Woman Suffrage of Maryland, Miss Maddox and Miss Jackson of local white organization as speakers.

Bishop John Hurst was present and in a short speech gave the issue his endorsement.

The main object is to study the issue to see just what effect it will have on the condition of the Colored woman and on the Colored race, for here in the south we feel ready to endorse any kind of suffrage where human beings are oppressed.

The officers are Mrs. Howard E. Young, president; Mrs. Mason A. Hawkins, vice-president; Mrs. Carrington Davis, chairman executive committee; Mrs. John Hunt, assistant chairman executive committee.

Are the Suffragettes Sincere? To the Editor of The Age:

In the issue of March 11 of your esteemed paper, there appeared an interview with one of the prominent leading Miss Annie Mathews, leader of theers of the female suffrage movement, Twenty-first Assembly District, is on the made to sound the Negro voter on this

rather vital question. As one of those voters "who have had sad experience of cramping influence of injustice," I, and I also believe other Negro voters would like to have a more clear conception of what the suffrage leaders have in mind concerning the Negro women suffraget, if any.

Said the famous Mademoiselle la General: "In asking the colored voters in this State to rally to the support of female suffrage this fall we are appealing to men whose sense of justice should be strengthened by sad experience of the cramping influence of injustice, of the deadening effect on both races—of undemocratic prejudice. Our bill is the first step toward real freedom. All women are forced to take lower wages for the same work. But the colored woman is forced often into the hateful position of scab, where she is used to break up the regular unions, and so adds to race prejudice the antagonism of working women of her own class. The colored men who are disfranchised realize fully how helpless they are to fight these conditions. Will those of them who enjoy the full rights of citizen in this State allow their sex prejudice to stand in the way of the advancement of their men?"

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This is very ingenious, and, at first blush might lead all voters to rush forward and shout, aye aye! But on a moment's reflection, one is not so wildly enthusiastic. Was it not a prominent suffrage leader, who spoke in the South on the question, and, when pressed for a clear, definite view on the Negro phase, displayed a marvelous adroitness of mind.

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PROMETHEUS.

TO AROUSE THE NEGRO. October 1915

Big Suffragist Mass Meeting to Be Held in Bethel Church.

The biggest mass meeting for colored people, to be held under the auspices of the Woman Suffrage Party, will take place next Sunday, in Bethel Church, 132d Street, between Seventh Avenue and Lenox Avenue. The Rev. S. Arnett, pastor of the church, will assist in the programme.

Charles Anderson, ex-Collector of the Port, will preside, and other speakers will be Stitt Wilson and Mrs. Harriet Johnston Wood. Harry Burleigh will speak. Miss Annie Mathews, leader of theers of the female suffrage movement, Twenty-first Assembly District, is on the made to sound the Negro voter on this

## COLORED VOTE BAR TO SUFFRAGE IN DELAWARE CAPITAL

#### Fear Is Expressed That 10,000 Women of the Race Would Become Balance of Power at Elections.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 25.—Observers of the bloodless battle for the ballot by suffragists in Delaware are convinced that it has degenerated into a partisan clash and that with few desertions the Democrats will oppose enfranchisement, while the Republicans will support the amendment.

To the Editor of The Age:

In the issue of March 11 of your esteemed paper, there appeared an interview with one of the prominent leading Miss Annie Mathews, leader of theers of the female suffrage movement, Twenty-first Assembly District, is on the made to sound the Negro voter on this

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## Politics Women in

It is difficult to predict beforehand just what would happen in the event that the ballot should be given to the almost 2,000,000 Negro women in the South who would be of voting age. So far as I have been able to ascertain, in those states where women have the right to suffrage the colored women have generally voted very intelligently. One-third or less of the Negro women who would be of voting age are illiterate. This would mean that a majority of them have enough education to understand issues and vote intelligently. I do not think that in the event suffrage should be granted to women in the South that a very large number of them would be uneducated, for my observation is that Negro women are very much like white women. ~~XXXXXX~~ At least in the three states where they have the privilege of voting but very few of them, as compared with the men, sell their votes.

## THE MILLION VOTES OF 1915

THOSE who believe in the complete sharing by men and women of the privileges and responsibilities of government have never had greater cause for encouragement than was given them by the elections of last week. The result was, for the moment, failure. But it gave perfect assurance of ultimate, and not far distant, success. It leaves no room for doubt that another election will give to women the vote in Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania.

In these three great states, old, conservative and disinclined to political innovations, 1,000,000 men recorded their very practical belief in the political equality of women by casting their ballots for woman suffrage. Forty-two per cent of the men who went to the polls voted on the side of progress. One-third as many men as voted for President in the three states in 1912 voted last week to give women the vote. No measure supported on the first test by such an impressive fraction of the electorate could, in the natural order of events, fail of early adoption.

The workers for suffrage have every reason for gratification. The victory is not yet won. But the enemy is already defeated. The opposition to political equality is crumbling, as it was sure to crumble just as soon as men and women began in large numbers to think seriously about the matter. The political machines are still hostile, as is shown by the large vote against the suffrage we have joined as a matter of policy.

Elizabeth C. Carter, the president, of New Bedford, Mass., to attend the next "Votes for Women" convention.

"We unanimously voted to accept Doctor Shaw's invitation to join the suffrage movement," said President Carter. "We dress Dr. Shaw said that she was fighting greatly. As Doctor Shaw said in her ad-wanted the right to work without being shackled. She said that the colored woman had the double shackles taining enfranchisement in the North, soored woman had the double shackles

The five delegates, named at the closing business session yesterday, were Mrs. Mary T. Wright, of Boston; Mrs. Maryin his heart," said Dr. Shaw. "When Moselle-Griffin, Philadelphia; Miss Marya vine clings too tightly to a tree, the E. Jackson, Providence; Mrs. C. A. Bell, upper part of the tree is generally New York, and the Rev. Florence Ran-dead." Dr. Shaw urged the colored Philadelphia that overcame the favorable majority in the rest of the state. But the political machines have

A silver cup for the organization enlist-that one of the first men to uphold

never been able to hold out against an aroused and informed public opinion. How far the suffrage workers have progressed in the creation of such a body of opinion the million votes of 1915 afford convincing proof.

*Philadelphia Public Ledger*

## COLORED WOMEN'S CLUBS

### JOIN SUFFRAGE RANKS

Northeastern Federation, in Session Here,

Accepts Dr. Shaw's Invitation

The Northeastern Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, which is holding its 19th annual convention in this city, is now enlisted in the suffrage movement. An invitation extended by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the national suffrage organization, was accepted last night.

Five delegates were appointed by Miss Elizabeth C. Carter, the president, of New Bedford, Mass., to attend the next "Votes for Women" convention.

"We unanimously voted to accept Doctor Shaw's invitation to join the suffrage movement," said President Carter. "We dress Dr. Shaw said that she was fighting greatly. As Doctor Shaw said in her ad-wanted the right to work without being shackled. She said that the colored woman had the double shackles

The five delegates, named at the closing business session yesterday, were Mrs. Mary T. Wright, of Boston; Mrs. Maryin his heart," said Dr. Shaw. "When Moselle-Griffin, Philadelphia; Miss Marya vine clings too tightly to a tree, the E. Jackson, Providence; Mrs. C. A. Bell, upper part of the tree is generally New York, and the Rev. Florence Ran-dead." Dr. Shaw urged the colored Philadelphia that overcame the favorable majority in the rest of the state. But the political machines have

A silver cup for the organization enlist-that one of the first men to uphold

Frederick Douglass, who was one of two men at the first suffrage convention who pledged themselves to fight for women suffrage.

Mrs. Martha P. Falconer aroused great interest in the work of reformation at Sleighton Farm, and told of the work which has been done by colored teachers, and of her efforts to have colored teachers appointed for the purpose of teaching colored inmates. The success of these teachers had even surpassed her most sanguine expectations, according to Mrs. Falconer, and they are now increasing their usefulness and broadening their work at that institution.

At the conference in the afternoon the subject was "Conditions Affecting Colored Women," and a number of interesting addresses were made by workers. The economic side of the development of colored women was discussed by Professor John B. Leed, professor of sociology and economics at Temple University, and his remarks were received with applause. He told of the work being done by the Philadelphia society, and the difficulties met in the furthering of the work. Another speaker was Miss Mary A. Gillette, who has charge of the work among colored women for the Travelers' Aid Society.

An historical sketch of the association and of the good work it is doing among the colored women in this city was given by Mrs. S. W. Layton, who presided at the evening service.

## NEGRO WOMEN AS WATCHERS.

### Lost Votes for Suffrage, Men Say, in Atlantic County.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 19.—Negro women as suffrage watchers at polling places are thought to have lost votes for the amendment here. Either because watchers were scarce or for some political reasons, the negro women were much in evidence, and many white voters were heard to express disapproval of their presence. According to responsible citizens, many voted against suffrage for this reason who might have favored the amendment.

Most of the votes for suffrage here were recruited from the Democratic Party, many of whose leaders worked actively for "The Cause." The vote was heavy for a special election. It became evident, even before the close of the polls, that the antis were leading by large numbers. There was little disorder at the polls, no important arrests being made.

we believe that the suffragists have been so overwhelmingly defeated that they are not likely to return to the effort to get the ballot, this organization intends to remain and to show what woman can do for the community without the ballot.

In this connection I wish to express our great appreciation of what THE NEW YORK TIMES has done in our behalf. It has from the first taken a most dignified stand and has presented all the facts, ably and clearly. In both its news articles and its editorials it has been admirable. We deeply appreciate what THE TIMES has done for us."

Miss Clara Vezin, the campaign manager of the anti-suffrage cause in New Jersey, said the result was about what she had expected, and that she believed from the returns which had been gathered that the suffragists had been defeated two to one. Now that the battle was over, however, she said that the forces opposed to suffrage were not disposed to gloat over the outcome, especially in view of the hard work their opponents had gone through in the last few months. She felt sure, however, that the question of the ballot for womankind had been definitely settled by this election.

Quincy Mass.

SEP 6 1915

## COMPARING WOMEN

## WITH NEGRO SLAVES

## RIDICULOUS LENGTHS TO WHICH SUFFRAGISTS GO IN THEIR PATHETIC APPEAL FOR THE VOTE.

(By Mrs. A. J. George.)

The reflection cast upon women by the small minority of their sex who, in their demand for the ballot as a key that is to unlock for them a "higher and nobler sphere," insist on comparing the condition of women without the ballot with that of the Southern negro before emancipation, is one with which anti-suffragists need not concern themselves except to call attention to it as an indication of the absurd lengths to which suffragist reasoning leads.

If we thought the matter worth face. In the case of the negro, the while, we might ask our suffrage protest against emancipation came, friends to explain why it is that women not from the negro, but from his en, while free to go and come, live slaver. In the case of the women, and breathe and have their being the protest against enfranchisement where they will, seem to have an instinctive aversion to living in the themselves. To say that the "emancipated" states of the west, but gores protested against emancipation continue to congregate in the tyrant- in the sense that women are pro- ruled states of the east, where they testing against enfranchisement is are the "slaves and chattels of men."

Why is it that there are 53,000 more women of voting age than men of voting age in benighted Massachusetts, while in the "grand old state of Wyoming," where women have been "emancipated" for 46 years, the sex is still conspicuous by its absence?

It is clear, however, that the negro argument is advanced by the suffragists, not primarily to show the degradation of women under male government, but to establish if they can an analogy between the protest against negro emancipation and the protest against the enfranchisement of women. "The South," we are told, believed that the majority of slaves did not want to be free," while the North believed they were entitled to freedom whether they wanted it or not, and so in furtherance of this belief forced emancipation upon the negro and upon the South.

Therefore—this is the essence of the suffragist argument—it is the duty of men to enfranchise women even though all that a small minority of any reasonable man or woman deny that there is some impelling reason for the fact that woman suffrage is the only woman's movement that has ever been opposed by women organized for that purpose? It is

also the only suffrage movement ever opposed by those it was supposed to benefit. They tell us that various classes of men were given the ballot before a majority of them demanded it. But did any one ever hear of an organization of men formed for the purpose of fighting a movement to give the ballot to their class?

The great majority of women who have thought deeply enough about the question of enfranchising their sex see in it a menace to women and a menace to society, while the great majority of those who have not thought about it deeply are naturally opposed to it. Here is a dangerous signal that men should not and will not ignore. If the majority of women demanded the ballot, men would not withhold it from them, even though they might have misgivings as to its expediency. But when only a very small fraction of women demand the ballot, while the great majority do not want it, the granting of the demand would be an act of rankest injustice.

One of the great troubles with the suffragists is that they set themselves up as the representatives of their sex when as a general fact they would them protest against it.

The utter absurdity of this reasoning is, of course, apparent upon its

being. In the case of the negro, the while, we might ask our suffrage protest against emancipation came, friends to explain why it is that women not from the negro, but from his en, while free to go and come, live slaver. In the case of the women, and breathe and have their being the protest against enfranchisement where they will, seem to have an instinctive aversion to living in the themselves. To say that the "emancipated" states of the west, but gores protested against emancipation continue to congregate in the tyrant- in the sense that women are pro- ruled states of the east, where they testing against enfranchisement is are the "slaves and chattels of men."

This protest of women against the ballot is the strongest proof that the whole suffrage movement is fictitious and based upon a fallacy. Women are not so lacking in intelligence as to be unable to see the difference between freedom and slavery, and when the great majority of them see in the ballot, not a key to better things, but a key that is to lock upon them the fetters of repugnant duties, and responsibilities they cannot meet, it must be accepted as a fact of vital significance in any rational consideration of the question of woman suffrage.

Self only a very inconsiderable part of their sex. It isn't what women want, but what a few women want, and the great mass of women don't want about which they are talking all the time. Until they can convince men that they speak for the majority of women, they have no right to demand the ballot.

Can any reasonable man or woman deny that there is some impelling reason for the fact that woman suffrage is the only woman's movement that has ever been opposed by women organized for that purpose? It is

## ORGANIZE NEGRO WOMEN

## To Be Enlisted in Campaign to Make Porter Mayor.

Negro women of this city are to be enlisted in the fight for George D. Porter when plans perfected by the Women's League for Good Government have materialized. A meeting to discuss ways and means was held yesterday by officers of the league at their headquarters in the Stephen Girard Building, at which the movement was talked over with a group of the city's prominent colored women.

The colored women attending the meeting were Mrs. G. Edward Dicker- son, wife of a prominent negro lawyer; Mrs. Bessie Brook, wife of the principal of the Durham School; Mrs. Layten, who is connected with the Association for the Protection of Colored Women and Dr. Rebecca Cole. Under the direction of Mrs. Frank Miles Day, chair- man of the league's executive committee, a nucleus was formed for a committee which is to carry the campaign into the colored districts. As the membership of the committee is enlarged, both white and colored women will be admitted to it. Mrs. Day said no chair- man had yet been selected for the new committee, but that one would be chosen shortly and plans perfected for the public meetings.

The officers of the league held another meeting during the day, at which they determined to co-operate with the campaign committee of the Franklin party in their efforts to elect Porter as Mayor. Definite arrangements as to the methods of this co-operation will be announced later in the week. The Finance Committee of the League will hold its first meeting today and a meeting of ward chairmen is called for Friday afternoon. There will be a meeting next Tuesday morning at the home of Mrs. Thomas Robins, of No. 1718 Locust street, at which Benjamin H. Ren- shaw, a candidate for Magistrate, will speak on "Magistrates' Courts and Organization Politics."

THE question of the colored woman's vote is now, as heretofore, the prin- cipal objection advanced against bestowing the franchise on the women of Maryland. It is the last stronghold of the enemy when he has been routed by arguments and statistics from all of his other defenses. Their irrespon- sibility and unpreparedness are so harped upon that we are sometimes led to think the male electorate is comprised entirely of the educated and responsible men of the community. The question of fitness has never entered into the male electorate. Why should it be demanded from women?

The government of our country, rest- ing on the fundamental principle of

self-government, is a government which Tonight she will address the Loendi Club at a banquet and leave for Philadelphia, Pa., where she will speak to- morrow.

Since early in July Mrs. Dunbar has devoted herself to the woman suffrage campaign among negroes. She was when analyzed, is not the bugaboo that brought to Pittsburgh by the Equal Franchise Federation of Pittsburgh. In regard to her campaign, Mrs. Dunbar says:

In Maryland, according to the cen- sus of 1900, the total colored popula- tion is only 232,250. Of this number 117,501 are women. The number of white women in Maryland who would be race, spreading the idea that women enfranchised is 533,567, showing that the suffrago will lead to the segregation of white women outnumber the colored the negro and other methods that 4-1. To carry our figures farther would be entirely against us. Of course, in the whole South there are 4,472,336 more white women than colored. Not only that, but the total pop-ulation of negroes in the 15 Southern States is only 8,294,274, while there are 8,788,901 white women alone. This shows that the white women of the amendment, but I also devote some South outnumber the entire negro pop-ulation by 494,627.

## PHILA. COLORED WOMEN DR. SHAW ASKS COLORED ACTIVE IN SUFFRAGE CAUSE FOLK TO AID SUFFRAGE

An active suffrage organization has been formed among colored women of this city who are doing an important work among voters in the seventh ward. Rev. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw spoke at their recent convention here, colored women reported great progress in suffrage. Miss Minnie J. Wright was elected chairman of the suffrage department of the North Eastern Federation of Woman's suffrage cause.

At their recent convention here, colored women reported great progress in suffrage. Miss Minnie J. Wright was elected chairman of the suffrage department of the North Eastern Federation of Woman's suffrage cause.

Clubs at its recent meeting, while Mrs. Dr. Shaw's plea for the granting of Mary Mossell Griffin, the former head of the ballot to women, colored as well as this department, took over the editorship of the organ of the federation, The North Eastern Journal.

Miss Mary Jackson, first vice president of the federation, is a member of the state committee on suffrage for Rhode Island, and has done a notable work there. The afternoon and night sessions of the conference by colored and white leaders in their respective lines.

Among the patronesses of the affair were Mrs. John C. Groome, Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury, Mrs. John B. Townsend, Mrs. J. Willis Martin and Mrs. George Howard Shaw. Miss Elizabeth Carter A. Piersol, and Miss Roberta Dunbar, the president and organizer of the federation, are both active suffrage workers and will use their influence to further the present campaign in Massachusetts, of which state both are residents.

July 1915

## Says NEGRO WOMAN WITH BALLOT WOULD AID RACE

"Give the ballot to the negro woman, and she will win back for the race what has been lost by the misuse of it in the hands of the negro," was the chief assertion yesterday in an address on suffrage by Miss Nanine H. Burroughs, president of the National Industrial School for Girls, Washington, D. C. She spoke to members of the Zion Baptist Church, Thirteenth and Melon streets.

The speaker asserted that the negro women were in a cultural and educational sense ably fitted to exercise the franchise.